CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 205 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
2nd September	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7ht October..	CALEDONIA ..	7.622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X ..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR.. ..	8.841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA X ..	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA X ..	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097

MOREA, NALDERA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.

MACEDONIA, X MANTUA, KARMALA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLERS SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1st September.	MULBERA ..	9,100
12th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285
27th October ..	MADURA ..	8,975
10th November	DOMALA ..	8,441
24th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
7th December .	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 8th September .	MANTUA ..	
21st ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
6th October ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
2nd November .	KASHGAR ..	
25th ,, ..	SICILLA ..	
15th December .	MACEDONIA ..	Connects at Colombo wth s. s. Nellore.
31st ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIANS PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA ..	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
31st August.	BANDRA.	Karachi & P. Gulf.
31st ,, ..	VARSOVA	Busrah via Karachi
4th Sept.	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
6th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

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AND

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Telephone No. 1230.

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SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru ..	N Wada ..	5,345	16 Aug	30 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	5,191	26 Aug	9 Sep.
Akita Maruru ..	Y. Kotorii.	3,817	4 Sept	14 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep	25 Sep.
Kamakuraka ..	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep	9 Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,90,390
Reserve Fund	Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshna, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)

Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).

Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarro Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Borada State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,600
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	,,	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Actg. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	,,	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISH 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserved Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.

62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

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Authorised Cap. Esc.	48,000,000	$00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc.	24,000,000	$00—£5,328,000
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BRANCHES:

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Bombay	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000	
Paid-up Capital	£	999,844
Reserve Fund	£	300,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

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J. H. Batty, Esq.
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RAE AND CO. Managing Agents.

Or

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A R4727

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WANTED—A GRADUATE, in reply to my advertisement of the 29th July and 2nd August. Second language French and good knowledge of correspondence work. Salary upto Rs. 75 per month with free-quarters. Apply to B. V. JAVERI, Proprietor, Indian Motor Car Service, Talegaon, DABHADA.
A R4728

WANTED—A GUJERATI HINDU GRADUATE with French honours to coach up a Matric student. Write to or call at D. MOHANLAL & CO., English Bazar, Jackeria Masjid, Bombay 3.
A

WANTED—An UPPER SUBORDINATE with experience of Water-Works management to take charge of Water-Works and Public Works Branch of the Municipality. Salary Rs. 150—10—200, plus Cycle Allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. The post if permanent and pensionable. Selected candidates will have to join at once and be on probation for one year. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 20th September, 1922. W. B. LAKHE, President, Municipal Committee, Raipur, C. P. Dated Raipur, the 25th August, 1922.
A 14164

WANTED—Energetic youths, desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind or Sight method) at moderate rates. Classes open from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Also special English classes Morning or Evening. Individual tuition. Success guaranteed. Join early.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young M. A. Experienced as Private Secretary to Executive Councillor, and Professor in two Universities. Excellent References. Please apply Box No. 8485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4715

A B.A., LL.B. (Gold-Medalist) with practical experience desires situation in some Solicitor's or Mercantile Firm Excellent testimonials. Willing to interview personally. Please write:—MOHINDRA RASHTRIYA HINDU LODGE, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
B R4754

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C R4722

TO BE LET for immediate occupation, RESIDENTIAL FLATS, ROOMS, SHOPS and SHOW-ROOMS near Dhobi Talao and Byculla Club Road. Apply sharp to M. K. PALIA, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4745

TO BE LET—In Abba Building situated at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi, Shops. Offices. Godowns and Blocks. Apply to HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid, Telephone No. 2532.
C 4382

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—TWO FLATS, second and third floors in a newly built building at Napean Sea Road, facing the Sea, with Electric Lights Fans, Baths, Servants quarters. Rent Rs. 525 and 550 per month respectively. Apply JEENA & CO., Churchgate Street, Fort.
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TO LET—MOTOR SHOWROOMS, MOTOR GARAGES, BLOCK and ROOMS in a new building, just completed, Gwalia Tank Road, opposite Cumballa P. O. WASSIAWALASSMAL & CO., opp. Babulnath Temple Gate Chowpati.
C R4720

HOTELS, ETC.

AMIR ASHRAM, Poona.—Just 5 minutes' walk from the station. The well-known boarding and lodging for high class Hindus only. Opened from 11th August, under experienced Gujarati supervision. Best arrangements. Book your rooms to-day. Apply MANAGER AMIR ASHRAM, No. 6, Toddiwala Road, next to H. H. The Maharajas of Kolhapur's Bungalow, Poona. Telegraphic address "AMIR".

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

HIGH CLASS HINDU, well-educated business man, desires to lodge and board with Hindu family in exchange of service. Apply Box No. 8488, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R4723

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8490, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 264, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post' Bombay.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

20 Yankee Lightweight MOTOR CYCLES, worth $185 offered now at $99 C. I. F. Indian Port. For further particulars and specification apply to ADVERTISERS' DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE, 25, Waudby Road Bombay.
JA 14179

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishanbhog Sabza-Maldah and Alkarpassand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9 lbs. nett. for Rs. 5/4 by V. P. parcel post all charges included CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, PANJAB.
GA 13434

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50. Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. frieght extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No 5, Darbhanga.
GA C13998

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

COTTON PRESS FOR SALE—Complete machinary of hydraulic press for pressing cotton bales weighing 308 lbs. of Riley Company and also 14 Dobson gins. Apply for further particulars to SUGANCHAND TAPADIA, Akola (Berar).
K R4676

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

SHORTHAND CLASSES at Thakurdwar. In Surya Mahal open from 1st September. Conducted by Experienced Shorthand Teacher and Shorthand writer. Admission on selection.
M R4751

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand, &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw.
M 13280

BOOKS AND STAMPS

SECRET OF SUCCESS—A BOOK of 94 pages useful reading matter for annas eight post free. Indian Academy of Commerce, Surat.
L R4733

FOR SALE—One lot of ARCHITECTURE BOOKS for BUILDER 33 Vols., Rivington's BUILDING CONSTRUCTION 4 Vols. HAJEE NOORMOHAMED, Bookseller, 118, Apollo Street, Bombay.
L R4752

A R E OPPORTUNITY.—SANSKRIT BOOKS by Prof. Goldstucker. PATANJALI'S Mahabhashya with Kaiyyata's Bhashyapradip from undated Manuscript, 3 Vols. Rs. 450. NAGOJIBHATTA'S Bhashyapradipoddyota on Kaiyyata's Bhashyapradipa from Manuscript, dated Samvat 1871, 2 Vols., Rs. 300; HAJEE NOORMOHAMED, Bookseller 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R4755

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

THE PIANO FOR SALE—THE RARE OPPORTUNITY the best piano of the German Maker FORSTER just arrived. Specially prepared for the Tropical Climate. The Introduction price is only Rupees 1,200. Apply to N. M. P., 78, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R4740

FINANCIAL.

READY—Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 to be advanced against sound properties in Bombay. "ASHAQUE", c/o E. P. PESTONJI & CO., Luhar Chawl.
R R4734

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

OLD INDIAN PAINTINGS and SHAHNAMAH, 600 years old. Apply Box No. 8490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4732

FOR SALE—A very large carved, with marble top counter, useful for Church purposes. Apply SORAB HOUSE, Oak Lane, Irani's shop.
T R4757

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—COLOURED LITHOS and L. P. INKS and PAPER going cheap, clearing stock. KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY, 9, Anant Wadi, Cathedral Street, Bombay 2.
T R4746

BOWEN PRESS, 57/59, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.—All kinds of printing done quickly and at very reasonable rates. Send a P. C. and our representative will call on you.
T R4712

FOR SALE country bred, Chestnut MARE, 7 years, 14-3½, splendid trapper. Rs. 900. Open to offer. Owner leaving station suddenly. Apply Mrs. WADIA, Greenfield, Ahmedabad.
T R4758

POWER LOOMS and COLOURS: Power Looms of 36" Reed space Brand new and of best English make and colour of genuine make to be sold at a very low price to clear the losts. Enquire immediately at. THE BOMBAY DYEING AND WEAVING 132, Parsi Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay
T R4696

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington Portable, New with Case, ...	275
Remington 7, Fine, Rs. 90, Very Bright, ...	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Royal 5, New Metal Cover and Base Board,	125
Oliver 3, Fine Rs. 110, 5, Brief, B.S.	140
Multiplex Hammond, latest, ...	150
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185, ...	200
Mercedes, Visible, 2 Cols., B. S.	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabulators, ...	225
L. C. Smith & Bros. 3, Brief, Silent	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size, ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225, ...	200
Remington 10, Brief, latest, 260, Policy, ...	296
Remington 10, almost new, Bold Types ...	675
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used, ...	200

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ND PORTLAND CEMENT

Manufactured by Spalato Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Spalato, ITALY.
Delivered from Stock. Apply Sole Agents:
TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD.,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R4743

MOTOR LUNCH.

FOR SALE at Kodibag, Karwar, a MOTOR LAUNCH, 25 feet long with 10/12 H.-P. Engine, Cylinders of which are out of repair. For further particulars apply to Undersigned.

R. A. HEMMADI,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Western Division.
Karwar,
24th August, 1922.
C14163

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately competent WAITERS for the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Hotel and Restaurant. Salary according to experience. Apply personally to the MANAGER or SECRETARY, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.
C14157

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1922, week-end 1st and 2nd class return tickets will be issued between Bombay and Nasik Road and Devlali at the following reduced fares:—

NASIK ROAD.	DEVLALI.
1st class Rs. 27/8/0.	Rs. 26/9/0
2nd class Rs. 13/11/0	Rs. 13/4/0

These tickets will be available for completion of retkurn journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

For further particulars see printed notices.

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1922.
C14114

INDIAN STEELS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Steels, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, on the 30th day of August, 1922 at 12-45 p.m. (S. T.) when the resolutions already circulated will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

Should the said resolutions be passed by requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on the 14th day of September 1922, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

By order of the Board,
for Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., (Agents),
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.
Chartered Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.
18th August, 1922. C14107

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED,
British standard tests and specifications.

Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on the 30th day of August, 1922, at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, when the resolution already circulated will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution.

Should the said resolution be passed by requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on the 14th day of September, 1922, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as Special Resolution accordingly.

By order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.
18th August, 1922. C14106

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from The Oriental Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay to LUXMI BUILDING, 42, BELLARD PIER, FORT, BOMBAY, from 1st September, 1922.

R. A. TARKHAD.
Secretary and General Manager.
C14172

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR GENUINE INVESTMENT

A limited private going concern invite investors to join either as shareholders or debenture-holders on special easy terms. The concern guarantees absolutely sound investments and guarantees good profits. For full particulars apply to the Companies' Solicitors, Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA, 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C14139

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned hold the sole and exclusive rights for sale, hire or exploitation of films "BLUE FOX" and "NAN OF THE NORTH" (serials) for India, Burma and Ceylon.

It having come to our notice that pirated copies of the above have been imported into India and Burma. We hereby give notice that should any individual or company buy or sell, hire or cause to be hired, or exhibit these films, we hall hold such party responsible for all damages and shall institute legal proceedings at once.

J. PEARSON & CO.,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar, BOMBAY,
C14171

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.
(Incorporated in India.)

CHAIRMAN.
H. L. ASPDEN, Esqr., A. M.I. Mech. E. I. Mech. India, etc.

THE COMPANY sent to London, in May last, its Engineer to purchase three steamers for passenger service and one cargo liner, out of a lot offered by a London firm of shipbrokers, but on inspection, almost all of them were found to be unserviceable. Selection had, therefore, to be made in Germany, where two fast steamers, almost new, with plenty of room for passenger accommodation have been purchased and are undergoing slight modifications to suit Indian traffic conditions. From advices so far received, it would appear that the Management would be able to commence a passenger service in October 1922.

Shareholders, who have so far, not remitted the amount of the 1st call will please expedite payment.

For particulars, please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, 69, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
29th August, 1922. C4750.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street on TUESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1923 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 19th September, 1922, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholder during Office hours.

By order,
D. HARRICHAND.
Manager.
Bombay, 28th August, 1922. C14173

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 130 per whole Share of Rs. 500, and Rs. 32-8-0 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Wednesday 27th September, 1922. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday 19th September, 1922, to Thursday, 28th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATWALLA.
C14170

THE DIVID MILLS CO LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 45 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on and after WEDNESDAY 27th September, 1922. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 19th September, 1922 to THURSDAY, 28th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
C14169

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of my notice, dated 13th October, 1921, given in the papers through my Solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., I do hereby give further notice in connection with the piece of land situate at Khersetji Sukhlaji Street and Bapty Road, Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 505, 506, New Nos. 14021, A/14021, A/1/14021. Old Nos. 65, and A/20, New Survey Nos. 6943, 6944, 6945, 6946, 1/6943, 3/6943, 1AA/6943, 1/6944, 1/6945, 1B/6943, 4/6946 and 5/6943, the Municipal Ward Nos. and Street Nos. and the names of the purchasers so far I have been able to ascertain upto now are mentioned below had been sold by Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala by 14s conveyances dated 28th January, 1879, and 27th February, 1896, and subject to the terms and conditions thereof have been devised under the will of the said Khersetji Jamsaji Banatwala to his son Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala for his life only and after his death the same was devised absolutely to the children of the said Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala including myself in terms of the said will and that the said will was duly proved in the High Court of Bombay in the Year 1871 and the extent and nature of the respective rights of the said Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala and his children in the said Land was duly declared as aforesaid by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 595 of 1917 whereby it was declared that the said Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala was entitled to a life interest only in the said land he is not entitled to sell the said immoveable property for a period longer than his life and that after his death the same would belong absolutely to his children, who will at the death of the said Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala claim possession of the said land.

R. Municipal D Ward Nos.	Khersetji Sukhlaji St. No.	Purchaser's name.
4110 600 Sq. Yds. 142-152		Ebrahim Abdul Kayum decd. by his heirs.
6897½ Sq. Yds.		
4029, 4030	10, 15, 16A, 18-30	Ardeshir Khersetji.
4031 to 4038	48, 48A, 50, 52, 52&1	Darumala recent.
4039, 4040, 4041	54 to 60, 118, 128, 1	Occupant his widow. Dosibai.
4042 to 4046 4052, 4053, 4054 to 4056, 4057, 4098, 4099, 4102, 4103, 4104, 4105, 4106 to 4108, 4109	130, 1, 132-138, 140	

SORABJI R. BANATWALA.
Helsima Mansion,
Wadia Street, Tardeo.
C14103

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHADEV RAMCHANDRA MARATHE, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Pleader of the High Court of Bombay, residing at Dadar without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

NARAYAN MAHADEV MARATHE and RAMCHANDRA MAHADEV MARATHE, both of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, the only sons of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of August, 1922.
Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C14174

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
28, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2402.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHAWPATY CALLED DARYA NAMA, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Vendors Sir Mahomed Yusoof, Haji Allimahomed Haji Cassam, Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Esmail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Suleman Hassain Soudagar the property described in the schedule hereunder written will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chowpaty on the north side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which has been computed to contain seven hundred and forty-one decimal point twenty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and which is bound on or towards the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Dadyseth Charity Estate on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road on or towards the East by the Seeri Road and on or towards the West by the plot No. 14 belonging to the Trustees and agreed to be leased to Amerchand Chunilal and his wife Bai Chandan which said piece of land is known as plot No. 15 on the Dadyseth Charity Estate at Chowpaty and is delineated on the plan annexed hereto being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2121 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 3358 (1) and 3358 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale herein apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF PRADHAN SAW MILL SITUATED AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Cowasji Bomanji Bamji, the duly constituted Attorney of Mr. Edulji Hormasjee Bam, the mortgagee-in-possession of the Pradhan Saw Mill and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ratilal Laxmanbhai, Naranji Dayal and Purshotum Jadhavji Pradhan, the mortgagors, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the structure, mill machinery, plant, utensils, tools, etc., appertaining to the said Saw Mill.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOHAR STREET, ALSO CALLED NEW SONAPUR ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Vullee Suleman, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Shirinbai Burjorjee Joga, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th June, 1917, and further charge dated the 31st July, 1917, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and forming one compartment in a chawl or range of buildings of the compartments situate, lying and being at Lohar Street also called New Sonapur Road without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 2/9 (ninety-five and two-ninths) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 720, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8404 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the house of Merwanji Nowroji Bharucha and now of Kaikhasru Manekji Moogaseth, on or towards the West formerly by the house of Jeewanji Jassobhai and now belonging to the estate of Bomanji Mancherji Moogaseth and on or towards the North by the Lohar Street or New Sonapur Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond by the house formerly of Bomanji Manekji and now of Jerbai, widow of Nowroji Rustomji Mody.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th August, 1922.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction at Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, 8th September, 1922, at 2 p.m., of the following Army woollen and cotton Unserviceable Clothing.

A large quantity of warm and cotton blankets and great-coats razais, mosquito nets, coats warm, boots ankle, flannel and cotton shirts, Mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen jackets, trousers and shorts, khaki drill, pyjamas warm, suttrinjees, kurtah flannel, gunny, jerseys, towels, putties, khaki coats, trousers, shirts, kithags, etc.

Condition of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers,
36, Main Street, POONA.
Bombay, 30th August, 1922 R4744

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE DECCAN BANK LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition has been presented to the District Court of Poona by Laxman Moreshwar Deshpande and Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane Liquidators of the above named Company that the Scheme of arrangement and compromise of civil suit submitted to and approved by the meeting of contributories hold on the 12th day of August, 1922, may be sanctioned by the said Court so as to be binding on all the unsecured Creditors and on the said contributories and on the said Liquidators and that the said petition has been directed to be heard before the said Court on FRIDAY, the 8th day of September, 1922, at 11 a.m. and that any of the said Creditors and contributories desirous of opposing the making of an order to confirm the said Scheme of compromise should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel or pleader for that purpose and that a copy of the petition will be furnished to any person entitled to the same by the undersigned on payment of a charge of Rupee one for the same.

L. M. DESHPANDE,
R. T. KIRTANE,
Liquidators,
Deccan Bank Limited,
In voluntary liquidation.

Dated 28th August, 1922,
at 424, Narayan Peth, Poona City.
C14177

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913,

and

In the matter of F. F. Gordon Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 29th day of August, 1922, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp in Chambers by Messrs. D. Pedunjee and Co., of Bombay carrying on business at Lamington Road, creditors of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 14th day of September, 1922, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 29th day of August, 1922.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
C14178

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE DAOODI BOHRA COMMUNITY.

MY ATTENTION has been drawn to an information laid by EBRAHIM ADAMJEE PEERBHOY before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 25th instant in which it is alleged that a meeting of certain Bohras had been held at Badri Mahal and a resolution passed thereat to the effect that forcible possession of the Sanitarium on the Queen's Road, known as the Admjee Peerbhoy Sanitarium, should be taken from himself and his brothers during the Mohurrum days, and in which the Complainant alleges that he feared that unless an immediate order was made under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code the crowd would rush into the Sanitarium and that not only would there be risk of injury to the persons therein but also riot and great danger to human life.

It is absolutely untrue that any meeting such as is alleged has been held at Badri Mahal, and if any such meeting has been held elsewhere or any resolution such as is alleged has been passed, which according to my information is not the case, it has been entirely without my knowledge or consent and I hereby express my most emphatic disapproval of such meeting and resolution.

An order has been made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and has since been promulgated, that for the period of two months from the 25th August, 1922, no person when frequenting the Queen's Road or the passage leading from the Queen's Road to the Bohra Burial Ground or the open strip of land at the back of the Adamjee Peerbhoy Sanitarium and the Mosque, other than the persons already residing in the said Sanitarium Mosque and other buildings appertaining threto, shall enter the said Sanitarium Mosque or buildings appertaining thereto..

I hereby most strictly enjoin upon all members of the Daoodi Bohra Community absolute and explicit obedience to this order.

I hereby give further notice that if anything has been said or done by any person, whether a member of the Daoodi Bohra Community or one who may at one time have been a member of that Community, or not, whereby any member of the Community has been led or induced to believe that I am advocate of or am likely to countenance violence in any shape or form, the words so spoken or acts so done have been spoken and done falsely and maliciously and against my authority and I hereby enjoin upon every Daoodi Bohra strict obedience to law and order and give notice that any act of violence or unlawful conduct will be visited with my severe displeasure.

Dated the, 28th day of August, 1922.

SYEDNA TAHER SAIFUDDIN

LITTLE & CO.
Solicitors
for His Holiness
Sirdar Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb, Moolaji Saheb of The Daoodi Bohra Community.
C14176

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of steamships which was to take place on Thursday, the 31st instant, is POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 18th September next.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

On MONDAY, the 11th proximo, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Billimoria Gilder and Co., Share and Stock Brokers, and on account and risk of Mr. Ali Akbar Hajee Khan of Grant Road.

10 shares in the Khulna Bhagirhaut Railway Co., Ltd., No. 847/855—857.

5 shares in the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., bearing No. 1842/44 and 2516 and 2518.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 30th August, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 3921.

SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, crockery, glassware, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd September, 1922, at Soab Bungalow, opposite Jain Temple, Walkeshwar Road, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, writing tables, English steel cash box, silver show-cases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th August, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4062.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH, WOODEN BATELLA AND BARGES.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Indian Construction Coy. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1922, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at their rooms on account of the concerned the following Launch and Barges:—

1 wooden Barge (Batella) Registered No. 5880 and Tonnage 61.00.

1 Steam Launch Registered No. 4189 Tonnage 10.85.

2 Wooden Barges Registered No. 5053 and 5057 Tonnage about 179 and 285 Kandies.

The above Barges and Steam Launches are lying at Sewree Bunder and are open for inspection.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 30.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 OLD CEILING FANS. THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 25, Medows Street Fort, by order of the bank concerned: 4 old ceiling Fans.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE of air and water beds, Balaclava caps, kurtas, operating stockings, combs for Sikhs, fly flaps, body belts, packets of thermogene, air rings, air pillows, mosquito head nets, topee covers, jog saw puzzles, rep stoves and iron rings for Sikhs. THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the abovementioned goods by order of the Superintendent, Red Cross Depot.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of auction and the balance to be paid and goods removed within two days from the date of sale.

ACTION SALE OF 153 CWTS. HEXAGON HEAD MACHINE BOLTS, WHITWORTH THREAD.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madon and Co:—

153 cwts. Hexagon Head, Machine Bolts, Whitworth Thread.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES AND PARTS OF WATCHES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 2-20 p. m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales):—

Watches Pocket, watches C. S. watches wrist, watches stop, glasses, hands large and small, hands luminious large and small, thongs, rated cases, watches stop 1/5 second, Glasses, hands centre sec; large and small, stop 1/5 sec; spring hair, main, stems winding watches wrist, wrist hands large and small, protectors, strape w/loop, Broaches Pivot, Balances, Buttons winding, common, Pinions Diamonation Boxes, Gauges watch main spring, watches glass asserted, watches hunter sizes, hair spring L. 2. Geneva, main spring, Eng and Swiss, main spring Geneva O. 18, Pins, Ruby assorted; Saws Piercing.

Watches second hand assorted, spring Lever, Tabs, wheels winding wrist hands scond Jewels, hole, cases wood packing etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of auction and the balance to be paid and goods removed within two days from the date of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 30.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY 6-30 p. m. Only.

WOW! WHAT A CIRCUS.
FOR KIDS AND GROWN-UPS.
"THE KID" HIMSELF!

Starring in his own Comedy.

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

The World's most talked of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.

'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'

Written by Irvin S. Cobb The world's funniest writer

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

J. WARREN KERRIGAN
in the Great Mystery Play
"NUMBER 99"

WELCOME RETURN OF BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE
MAX LINDER
IN HIS LATEST SUPER-COMEDY
"DON'T KISS THE MAID"
A TORNADO OF LAUGHTER

THE EMPRESS

Owing to the extraordinary demand for this record breaking film we are compelled to show it for a few nights more.

FINAL PERFORMANCES.
TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.

The Great Picture, the World's Greatest Comedian has been working on for a whole year.

THE KID
THE KID

De you realize that it has broken all records at the Excelsior for Theatre and Cinema. That it drew more than 50,000 People to the Excelsior in Bombay. Written, Produced and directed by

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

As if this wasn't enough! He has taken a partner in the Fun Business, it is Jackie Coogan, The Kid.

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

The Powerful Life Story of

KALIDAS

INDIAN DRAMA

Produced by National Film Co.
Photography by. S. N. Pantanker
Story by M. G. Dave.

Daily 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday
at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL

Always a Good Show.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at the
Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombay
on
Wednesday 30th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
DAKSHASI MAHATVAKANSHA
and
Saturday 2nd September at 1922 8-30 p. m. (S. T.,
and
Sunday 3rd September 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Markandey Aviar'
OR
"SHIVA MAHIMA"
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

TO-DAY

AND DURING THIS WEEK.

We are offering you the Visulization of the story of the birth of SHRI, GANPATI. The most interesting story from the Puran picturized in brilliant style, possessing high religious and educational value.

SHRI GANESH JANM.

PRODUCED BY THE HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM CO.

Vishnoo was born as Ganpati, to kill the power of DARKNESS, that was agonising the world, in the form of SINDURA SURA. The way in which he performed his mission has put GANPATI in the tanks of the first and foremost Hindu Gods.

A PICTURE THAT NO HINDOO SHOULD MISS.
SEE IT TO-DAY OR DURING THE WEEK.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
POPULAR PRICES.
TIME 5-15, 7, 8-45. 10-30.
ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS EXTRA SHOW 3-30.

West--End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Superb Universal Comedy Drama in 5 Reel's
"THE WISE KID"
Featuring the pretty vivacious
"GLADYS WALTON"
The Merry Comedy of a smart little flapper, who knew just what she wanted; and when she got it, she didn't want it at all!
The Programme includes a 2-Reel century Comedy "Table Steaks" featuring the popular dog Brownie, and also the New Screen Magazine.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
West--End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 30th August 1922 at 8-30, p. m. (S.T.)
Sangit] MRICHHAKATIK [Acts 7
Saturday 2nd Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Sangit] EKACHAPYALA [Acts 3
Sunday 3rd Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] SHARADA [Acts 5
TICKETS can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant, Road, daily from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M.
Proprietor. Gandharva Natak Mandali.

Balvant Sangit Natak Mandali

will stage at
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road
Friday 1st Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] BHAVA BANDHAN [Acts 5
Saturday 2nd Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
HINDI
Acts] BAKTADHRUVA [1-3
Sunday 3rd Sept. 1922 at 8-30 A.M. (S.T.)
NEW Performance New
Sangit] RAJA SANYAS [Acts 1 & 4
BALVANT
Tickets can be had at the
MADHAVASHRAM, GIRGAUM.
K.P. PANDIT
Manager for Bombay Season.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING ! COMING !! COMING !!!
NEXT WEEK NEXT WEEK

Dr. ALVARO

P. S. D. M. S. E. W.
(LONDON)

The Master-Monarch of Mistery, the inimitable, the King of Hand-cuffs, the Hypnotist, The Mind-reader, Foreteller etc., etc. . .

OPENING NIGHT
TUESDAY, 5th Sept. 1922.
AT 9-30 P. M.
AT
GAIETY THEATRE,
BORI BUNDER, FORT.

Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE

will perform on

Wednesday 6th September 1922 at 8-40 p. m.

NEW PERFORMANCE ! NEW PERFORMANCE ! !

[1—5 Acts] UGRA MANGAL

Plan and Tickets can be had at the Madhavashram on and from Wednesday the 30th instant.

Rates of Tickets Rs. 5, 4, 3. 2-8, 1-8, 1-2 & 0-10.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager for Bombay Season

ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY EDITION OF Bombay Chronicle

The most readable Sunday Paper in Bombay

Contains

Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams.

Special Features:

"Literature, Thought and Fancy"
By Sir FRANK BEAMAN
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"London Letter" . .
"The World of Sport".
"Auction Bridge of To-day".
"Theatre & Cinema Notes".
Special Short Story . .
Literary Reviews . .
"Motor Notes" . .
"Woman's Page" . .

Single Copy only 2 As. Annual Rs. 5/-

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Aug. 28th

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	16 86—25
Sept	16 80—25
Oct.	16 95—20
Nov.	17 10—20
Dec.	17 18—25
Jan.	17 25—25
Feb.	17 20—30
Mar.	17 35—35
April	17 45—3[illegible]
May	17 55—40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 28th:

U. G. Bengs.	8 75
" " Fully Good	9 15
" " Fine	9 55
" " No. 1 Comra Good	10 45
" " " Fully Good	10 85
" " " Fine	11 25
U. G. Broach Good	11 25
" " Fully Good	11 75
" " Fine	12 15
U. G. Scinde Good	8 65
" " Fully Good	9 05
" " Fine	9 45

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 28th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	10
" " Imports	—

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on unfavourable weather reports.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot	—	13 58—	Quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel:	—		18 00
New York, 11 a.m.	—	Oct. —	22 09
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	—	Jan. —	22 09
		Mar. —	22 15
New Orleans 10 a.m.	—	Oct. —	21 74
		Jan. —	21 68

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 28th:

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	12 92—14
Sept.	12 75—14
Oct.	12 62—13
Nov.	12 48—11
Dec.	12 43—07
Jan.	12 37—07
Feb.	12 34—06
Mar.	12 31—05
April	12 26—04
May	12 22—02
June	12 15—03
July	12 09—03

Tone:—Quiet but Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 28th

Months.	To-day's price.
August	—
September	—
Oct.	12 62—09
November	12 54—09
December	12 43—07
January	12 36—00
February	—
March	12 28—08
April	—
May	12 16—08
June	—
July	12 04—08

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 28th.

Oct.	—	22 28+35
Dec	—	22 38+34
Futures at New York.		
Jan	—	22 32+32
May	—	22 27+31
Liverpool, Aug. 28th.		
Oct.	—	12 62—13
Jan.	—	12 37— 7
Cotton Del., M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool		
May.	—	12 31— 5
May.	—	12 22— 2

London, Aug. 28th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 19/32 Quiet.
Bar Gold	4 12/3 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 28th.

Centes 3%	60
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8
" 3 months hence	35 1/8
Tone:—Quiet.	
Interest day to day loans	13/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 18th ultimo.	3
German Bank Rate is now	7 %

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 28th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	46/3
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	45/6
Australian 61 lbs. Aug. Sept Sellers	50/9
Karachi barley.	
Tone:—Firm but Quiet.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/8
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 43 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14 1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Aug.-Sept. value	£ 17
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept value	£ 16
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	£ 19 1/4
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Value	£ 8 1/4
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. value	£ 17 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid buyers	£ 16 3/4
Tone:—Inactive and lower.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	68
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	62 1/16
Copper Braziers	83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 3/4—1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 87 1/2—1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 13/16—1/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 5/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37—0
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2—0
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/2—1/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 118

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cura, Aug.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	7
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20
Tone:—Quiet but Steady.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers		19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers		20/9
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers		20, 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers		21/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Dec. Sellers		21/6
Tone:—		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 29.

To-day 35 points higher were reported in New York futures. The American market is steady despite poor trade prospects and the unfavourable political and financial situation on the Continent and Europe, and we think prices will go higher before the Bureau report is out. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 486 and fluctuated within a range of three rupees. The prices ultimately touched Rs. 490 on buying by Marwari Bull operators. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 490. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 492 and closed at Rs. 487. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 471 and went up to Rs. 472. At this price a Indore operator sold and the prices dropped to Rs. 470½. From this level the prices steadily advanced Rs. 480½ on free buying by Bull clique and ruled Rs. 481 at 4 p.m. While Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 436 and going down by a rupee advanced till Rs. 439½ in sympathy with the advance in Oomra September. Looking to the present differences between Oomra December-January and Broach April-May we consider the former preferable to the latter for selling. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 358-9 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a quiet tone yesterday. Japan shippers and exporters and local millwalas were almost out of the market. Only one millwala bought some fine ready Berar cotton.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Aug. 29th.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	1922 Rs.	1920-1921 Rs.
Receipts for the bi-week from 25th Aug. to 28th Aug. 1922	3,167	7,644
Receipts from 1st September 1921 to 28th August 1922	3,458,179	2,967,883
Shipment for the bi-week from 25th Aug to 28th Aug 1922:—		
Europe	9,065	10
China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil	13,257
Total	9,065	13,267
	1921-1922 Rs.	1920-1921 Rs.
Total shipments from 1st September 1921 to 28th Aug. 1922:—		
Europe	6,41,083	4,88,661
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,946,701	1,395,189
Total	2,587,784	1,883,850
Afloat in Harbour Europe	4,572	7,438
Afloat in China, Japan and Coast Ports	4,392	8,546

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 29th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	487
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	358
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	435
" "	Sept.	476

T. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29th

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	489
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	359
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	439
" "	Sept.	481

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29th.

Description.	Super Fine	F Good	Good fine		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab			335	365	345
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	485	465	450	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	525	505	490	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	505	485	470	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	535	525	515
Southerns	—	—	—	535	525	515

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 29th August 1922:

Cotton	1041 Bs
Wheat	5690 Quds.
Linseed	1760 "
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	632 "
Cottonseed	3725 "
Rice	277 "
Myrtacoliam	248 "
Cottonseed	4650 "
Mowrasseed	1340 "
Gram	194 "
Juwar	256 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil
Sajra	715 "
Coal	927 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 17/32
Bank Demand	1-3 17/32
Doc. Acceptance 2 m/s	1-3 3/4
For Demand	370
American Dollars	34
Hongkong Dollars	500
Shanghai	270
Japan	165 1/2
Singapore	130

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 29th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	9 0 0	8 12 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	8 0 0	8 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	8 0 0	8 10 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	22 6 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	7 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	7 8 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	7 2 0	—
Teelseed Black	6 9 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	8 9 0	—
Mowrasseed	7 4 0	7 11 0
Barley	4 2 0	—
Castorseed	5 6 0	—
Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivery	35 0 1	..

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	9 0 0
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	9 0 6
Linseed, May	13 13 0
Linseed, Sept.	13 7 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 29.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-1-6.
Bars gold forward, Rs. 27-1-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 27-2-6.
Bars silver ready, 91-9.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 91-9.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 91-13.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 17/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 17/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 3/4.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 5/8.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 372.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 392.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 382.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 165½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 161½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 200.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 270.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 180.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 347.
London gold ready, sh. 92-3.
London silver ready, d. 35-2.
London silver forward, d. 35-2.
Tone of silver—Quiet—China sold.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.45½.
French Exchange, Frcs 58.30.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 23.40.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 61.40.
Italian Exchange, Liras 102-00.
German Exchange, Mrks 7200.
Prague Exchange, Krons 118.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan, 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100-12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100-2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100-2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103-8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1347-8, India 113, Central 37-8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 81.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2990, Alliance 320 n, Apollo 73-12, Birla Mills 82-8, Bombay Cotton 1100, Bombay Dyeing 1455, Bradbury 1040, Century 770, Central India 4920, Colaba Land 2260, Coorla 265, Crescent 495, Currimbhoy 2155, David 1962-8, Edward Sassoon 475, Fazulbhoy 1250, Gokak 247-8, Indore-Malwa 610, Jamshed Mfg 430, Kastoorchand 800, Khatao 550, Kohinoor 2500, Luxmi Cotton 5625, Madhavrao Scindia 225, Madhowji 400, Mathuradas 700, M. Petit 4700, Morarji 7000, New Great 837-8, New City 660, Pabani 780, Pearls 995, Phoenix 850, Premier 140, Shapurji 316-4, Sholapur 16550, Simplex 727-8, Standard 2450, Swan 1100, Swadeshi 4980, Tata Mill 1120, Vishnu Cotton 2400.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 490, Bombay-Burma 515, Bombay-Burma N I 142-8, Bt. Burma Pet 6-14, Bombay Tramway 116-4, Bombay Steam 215, Bundi Cement 39-8, Indian Cement 275, Katni ord 235, Katni def 1180, New India 18-8, Shivrajpur 29-8, Tata Iron ord 56-4, Tata Iron def 187-8, Tata Iron N ord 56-4, Tata Iron N def 182-8, Tata Hydro 809, Tata Oil 37-8 and Scindia Steam 7.

COLOUR MARKET.

Aug. 29.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent, Rs. 75 per cwt. (steady).
Congo Red, Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Puruprine, Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 10-11 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 2-8 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 1-6 per lb.
Fast Red, Rs. 6-8 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 1-8 per lb.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15%	120
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17%	190
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	15
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	15%	1347/8
" Contributary	125		"		570
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	113
Central	22	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	33/8
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	" an. 16		15
Chartered Bank	4.5	5.5	Apr-Oct.	"	£ 17
Eastern	5.5	5.10	"	"	81
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	45%	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	A 2 12 1/2		" "	15%	£ 28/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	7 5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	3 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	"	912%	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	112
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	95 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	85
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna					
Bagirhat	100	100	"	4%	105
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	63
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb Aug.	"	63 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	6%	68
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	79 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	39/8
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	6%	18
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17 1/2%	275
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	235
" Defd	40	40	"	40	1180
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	6-0-6	29/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	150	2990
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	40	328 n
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	78/12
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	8	83/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1100
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	96	1455
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1040
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	15	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	770
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4920
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2260
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	35	265
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	55	495
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	2155
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1926, 8
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	80	1180 xd
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as 8	8
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	50	475
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	135
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1250
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	3100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	240
Gokak	100	100	"	30	247, 8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	205
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	65	610
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	55	430
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	800
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	35	350
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	17/8
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	2500
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	5625
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	225
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	400
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	700
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4700
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	310
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	7000
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	837/8
New City	100	100	"	60	660
Paban	250	250	"	90	750
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	995
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	850
Premier	100	100	May	"	140
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	15	240
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	270
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	372/1
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	20	316/4
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	800	16,500n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	727/8
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2450
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	1100
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	300	4980
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1120
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2400

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	6 o/o	130
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	2	785
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	5	115
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	30	880

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	50	490
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	30	515
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	10	142/8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 o/o	1500
Bt. Burma Pet	—	—	Mar-Oct. as 3		6/14
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2%		215
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Maroks	100		"	12	92
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	18/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	42
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	8%	870
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	7
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	16 o/o	56-4-0
Defd	30	30	Sept.	20%	127/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	56-4-0
N. Def	400	400	"	"	122/8
Wata Oil	100	100	"	"	37/8
Thacker Co.	20	20	June	"	108

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Monsoon has strengthened appreciably in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east United Provinces, Central Provinces excluding Berar, Konkan, Malabar north Hyderabad, Mysore north, Madras coast and local in upper Burma, Central India east, south Hyderabad, Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in west United Provinces, Gujrat and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are—Mergui, Moulmein three inches. Tavoy one and a half, Akyab two, Bhamo one, Dibrugarh one and half, Gauhati four, Cherrapunji three, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong one, Calcutta, Bogra two, Sangor Island six, False point one and half, Sambalpur one, Daltonganj two, Naya Dumka one and half, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Lucknow two, Dehra Dun one, Seoni one and half, Pendra one, Nizamabad two, Hanamkonda one and half, Mangalore one, Masulipatam two, Vizagapatam four.

Forecast.—Increase in Central India east and decrease on north Madras coast.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 29th Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 29th Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 29th Aug. 1920.
	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs	In. Cs
Colaba (Observatory)	0.07	62.69	72.62	
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	—	—	75.16	35 18 40.52
Esplanade (Gen. Tel. Hospital)	—	—	68.45	39.64
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	—	—	73.62	39.87
Kemp & Co., (Cambaila Hill)	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 28th.

Mean of observations taken at 0 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. reduced	29.686
Temperature of Air	79.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7
Dew Point	74.2
Relative humidity of Air	0.837
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.2
Maximum temperature of Air	83 9
Minimum do do	76 9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SSW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind do	miles. 145
Fall of Rain	inches 0.13
Total fall during month	5 08
Do. do. year	62.69
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th Aug.	0.05

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	2	m 9 7	26 1	2	m 2 10	18 1
		9 0a	24 8		8 1+a	19 7
S.	3	m 9 55	26 7	3	m 2 6	17 11
		9 53a	25 3		4 3a	18 11
M.	4	m 10 34	27 0	4	m 3 54	17 8
		10 36a	25 10		4 35a	18 4
Tu.	5	m 4 6	26 10	5	m 10 6	19 3
		4 0a	26 1		10 31a	17 2
W.	6	m 5 14	26 0	6	m 11 24	20 3
		5 3a	25 0		11 47a	17 10
Th.	7	m 6 34	25 7	7	1 0a	20 6
		6 20a	24 3			
F.	1	m 0 36	29 1	1	m 6 36	14 7
		0 57a	29 10		7 9a	15 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

DILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Delhi, moderately clouded at Ambala and clear at other stations. Humidity is in defect at Lahore, Hissar and Delhi. Night temperature was above normal at Lahore and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports a fall of 1.96 in. of rain, while Jhansi and Allahabad had 0.26in. and 0.13in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Jaipur humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para day temperature was below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Saugor reports 0.54in., Nagpur 0.52in. and Raipur 0.61in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Akola humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above the average at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar had 0.44in., 0.61in. and 0.33in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately cloudy ed and at Mormugao and Karwar day temperature was below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports a heavy fall of 2.10in. of rain while Hyderabad had 0.56in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. At Aurangabad humidity is in defect and night temperature was above normal.

General Remarks.—There has been an extension of rain in north Madras and the United Provinces and a decrease has occurred in the Punjab. It has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula on the north Coromandel coast, the south and east Hyderabad and the east United Provinces and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the Central Provinces. A few falls have occurred in Kathiawar and the west United Provinces. Falls exceeding an inch amount to 1.13in. at Mangalore, 2.10in. at Masulipatam, 2.10in. at Nizamabad and 1.96in. at Cawnpore.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain is likely in the northeast of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic summary for the 28th August 1922.

The monsoon is weak in western India but it has given widespread rain on the Burma coast and in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the Punjab and Kumaon hills, Central India East, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and Mysore and local in upper Burma, the United Provinces, the north Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, east Rajputana, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are.—Tavoy, Rangoon, Diamond-Island, Toungoo one inch; Moulmein, Akyab three; Kyaukpyu two; Gauhati, Cherrapuji, Jessore one and a half; Silchar, Barisal two; Cox's Bazar one; Saugor-Island three; Balasore two; Hazaribagh, Daltonganj, Naya-Dumka one and a half; Darbhanga, Patna, Lucknow, Dehra-Dun three; Bareilly one and a half; Mukteswar two; Gorakhpur, Mussoree, Chakrata one; Rawalpindi, Sutna two; Nowgong one; Seoni, Pendra one and a half; Nagpur one; Chanda two; Parbhani, Hyderabad, Hanamkonda, Mangalore, Cochin, one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 29th	97.	80.6	35	..	0	5.01
Jask	93.8	81.4	77	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	89.4	81.2	81	..	0	—0.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.	82.5	63	..	0.23	—2.66
Rawalpindi	91.7	75.1	74	..	2.93	—1.07
Lahore	99.	83.5	53	..	0.76	—0.96
Hissar	101.	83.8	46	..	7.45	—1.56
Ambala	94.	79.8	89	..	23.08	+5.43
Delhi	95.	77.2	64	..	14 23	2.45
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	92.	79.6	72	0.26	19.00	+0.16
Mainpuri	90.	78.1	83	1.96	26.5+	+10.89
Jhansi	88.	77.6	84	0.13	27.97	+1.13
Cawnpore	89.	75.5	90	..	36.19	+11.99
Allahabad	88.	78.0	93	..	31.29	+8.88
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95.	81.0	64	..	0	—3.09
Karachi	88.	77.8	79	..	1.61	—3.92
Ajmer	97.	76.	73	..	0.47	—1.34

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd., **annual meeting**, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 4-15 p.m. (S. T.).
The Berar Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 7, Lloyd Building, Ballard Estate, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-15 p.m.
Poona Races: First Meeting, First Day.
Rovers Football Tournament: Staff vs. K. S. L. I., 5-30 p.m.
Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., Meeting, Chartered Bank Building, 12-30 p.m., and the Indian Steels, Ltd., Meeting, 12-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 31.

Women's Council Parliamentary Sub-Committee lecture on the "Laws for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall. Speaker:—Mrs. Rich.
Inter-Collegiate Elocution Competition, 5 p.m., Student Branch, Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road.
The S. S. Malwa with mails of the 17th instant expected to arrive at 5 p.m.
Special Meeting of the Municipal Corporation in connection with the Rent Acts, 4-10 p.m. (S. T.).
Dr. Annie Besant's Lecture on "How to win Home Rule" Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FRIDAY, September 1.

Grand Carnival and Fancy Dress Ball in aid of the Red Cross Week, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 2.

The S. S. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona Races: First Meeting, Second Day.
Dr. P. S. G. Dubash's Lecture on the "Relations of Ancient Zoroastrians and Jews", Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

SUNDAY, September 3.

Celebration of the Jayanti of the "G. O. M. of India", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.
Public meeting to celebrate Dadabhai Naoroji anniversary, Shamsul-Ulema Dr. J. Mody presiding, Empress Theatre, 10-30 a.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

DABHOLKAR.—Mr. Dinanath Raghunath, Partner, Dewoolkar Brothers, Bombay, died early morning, 27th instant, at his residence, Mangesh Buildings, New Bhatwadi. Deeply mourned by his only son and a large circle of friends and relatives.

INDIAN MAILS.

The mail steamer Nevasa which left Bombay on the 12th instant arrived Marseilles on Monday, the 28th instant.

BAND NOTICE.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment (A. F. I.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Tamba Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Malwa with the outward mails of the 17th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday next.

MEETING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

At a meeting of the Depressed Classes of Bombay City held in the Damodar Thakersey Moolji Hall, Parel, on the 27th instant, a resolution urging the Government to withdraw the order of disbanding the 71/111th Infantry was passed.

DR. BESANT'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "How to win Home Rule", on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. L. A., will preside.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Girgaum District Congress Committee requests all volunteers and sympathetic workers to whom T. S. Fund and membership books were issued during the National Week and thereafter to return all the books still lying with them on or before the 1st of September, 1922. The names of those failing to return the books will be announced as defaulters in papers.

ELECTION TO THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following are the 13 candidates for the 6 vacancies of representatives of the D (Girgaum) Ward in the Provincial Congress Committee:—

(1) Mr. R. N. Bapasola, (2) Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, (3) Mr. S. A. Dange, (4) Mr. N. H. Haldipar, (5) Mr. L. G. Khare, (6) Mr. K. H. Manohar, (7) Mr. D. V. Naik, (8) Dr. D. D. Sathaye, (9) Mr. P. V. Sharma, (10) Mr. C. H. Sopariwala, (11) Miss K. Tulaskar, (12) Mr. V. R. Vagh, (13) Mr. R. Venkatram.

The election will take place on Saturday, the 2nd September, 1922. The polling box will be kept in the Committee's office, Govardhan Mansion, New Bhatwadi Road, near Two Temples, Girgaum, and polling will continue from 7 to 10 a.m. (S. T.) and from 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.). Voting papers will be supplied to the members of this Congress Committee alone at the office.

TODAY'S MEETINGS.

GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.

BY BRAHMIN SABHA.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor, "Mahratta", will deliver a public lecture on the "Present Situation" at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya today (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), and at 9 p.m. Pandit Purshottambowa Joshi will perform the Keertan.

BY GANESH UTSAV MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Shri Ganesh Utsav Mandal, a public lecture will be delivered at Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, to-day (Wednesday). Mr. L. G. Khare, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee, Mr. Khatri, Maulvi Nazir Ahmed, Editor, "Khilafat Usman" will deliver lecture on the subject "Present Politics" at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Dr. Bhadkamkar will preside.

BY GAIWADI RESILENTS.

Mr. V. D. Rishi will speak on "Communication with the Dead" today at 6-30 p.m. at the Gaiwadi Utsav Hall opposite Kandewadi Corner.

BY NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

The National Medical College Students' Association will celebrate Shri Ganpati festival to-day (Wednesday) as under:—Paisa Fund Mela, 4 p.m., music 8 p.m., at 2nd Victoria Cross Lane.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

Under the auspices of the local Namdeo Samajik Saunstha Mr. Waman Atmaram Hendre will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Our Aims" today at 9 p.m. at Fanaswadi on the occasion of Shri Ganapati Utsav.

PUBLIC MEETING AT UMERKHADI.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj Mr. Shantaram Savlaram Mirajker will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "The Elevation of the Untouchables" today (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at Umerkhadi, on the occasion of Shri Ganpati Utsav.

GANPATI FESTIVAL AT DADAR.

At the Ganpati Festival of the Dadar Goregaonkar chawls there will be a public meeting tonight at 7 p.m., when Principal Punatambekar and Mr. Hadap, Editor of "Lokashahi," will speak.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. A. B. Kolhatker will deliver a public lecture on "Hindu Religion and Uinty" in the premises of the Association at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) today.

FOURTH COMING MEETING.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday next (3rd prox.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of India's Grand Old Man, Dadabhai Naoroji.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held tomorrow (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Committee, Dadar.

An extraordinary special general meeting of the Bombay 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, will be held at the Kirlikar's Wadi, opposite Kastoorchand Mills, Dadar, on Tuesday the 5th September 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) and on the next day if necessary at the same time, to consider and adopt the alterations recommended by the Council of Management in the Rules and Regulations of the above Committee. Admission will be only to those who have become members of the above Committee for this year.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The sixth ordinary monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held tomorrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m.

DADABHAI JAYANTI.

The Young Men's Parsi Association will celebrate the anniversary of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji on Sunday the 3rd September at the Empress Theatre, Lamington Road at 10-30 a.m. when Dr. Dastur M. N. Dhalla and Sir G. K. Parekh will address the meeting, Shamsh-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji J. Mody presiding. An interesting and lively programme is arranged. The public are requested to attend in numbers worthy of the memory of the Grand Old Man of India.

NAYAR SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Nayar Samaj, Bombay 'Onam Festival' will be celebrated at Noble House, Parel, at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 3rd proximo. All Malayalees are requested to be present on the occasion.

CIVICS EXHIBITION.

SCIENTIFIC CITYPLANNING.

The Curator of the Civics Exhibition sends us the following:—

One of the most widely-felt needs of Municipal and City workers in the city has been an Exhibition of the methods of City Planning which satisfies the six basic desires of mankind with which all Governments are chiefly concerned: physical and aesthetic, biological and educational, economic and ethical. This need is now being met by the opening of Prof. Geddes' Civics Exhibition in the galleries of the Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road.

The primary object of this Exhibition is to show what scientific city planning means and why it pays—thus shows how good sense and forethought may be applied to the building up of cities.

Its scope does not lie in the organisation of administrative departments or with the operation or maintenance of a city, but it lies in the study of city life and growth, its disease and poverty, its vice and crime, its deterioration and decay, along with a study of an adequate treatment for all these evils.

A first glance at the Exhibition shows the geographic and historic development of the cities, from antiquity onwards, thus exhibiting their qualities, their defects and their improvements, with their modern social factors, both material and moral. Modern developments—Industrial and Maritime, Commercial and Financial, Imperial and Military, etc.,—are all well illustrated, with their defects of Town-Planning, Housing and the Life in general. Recent advances in Town-Planning and Housing and other Civic improvements (with special attention to Garden Suburbs, Garden Villages and Garden Cities) are well set forth.

Thus it shows that Town-Planning does not confine itself to the solution of abstract problems—engineering, mechanic or finance. But it deals with a living and developing organism comprising of thousands of human units, who work and live together by force of circumstances—physical, economic or social. Thus it exhibits the city as a whole growing and developing with its varied aspects—physical, biological, social and ethical, and to understand this city is to understand the Region of which it is the focus; and again to understand the varied formations of the cities is to understand the civilization.

Hence this Exhibition will be found of educational value—in the widest sense—for old as well as young, for students as well as teachers, and for the expert as well as the laymen.

FIRE AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 15,000.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a cloth-shop situated on the ground floor of a house on Bhendy Bazaar Road. The fire-brigade was immediately communicated with and the Babula Tank and Bhuleshwar engines repaired to the scene.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The shop belonged to Poonamchand Udhavchand and is insured with the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., for Rs. 10,000. The damage is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

Under the auspices of the Delhi Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on 25th instant to welcome Dr. Abdur Rahman and Mr. Taqi, who were released from jail, the same day.

At the Allahabad Junction Railways station a railway employee was run over by a shunting engineer on 28th instant when trying to cross the line. He died instantaneously.

H. M. S. "Cairo" arrived at Rangoon on yesterday the 28th instant, from Colombo and leaves to-day

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ENTRY INTO PREMISE OF PEERBHOY SANITORIUM.

PETITION AGAINST PROHIBITION ORDER

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday morning before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. G. Welinker, Bar-at-Law presented an application on behalf of Mr. Abdulla Fazallabhai and Mr. Musaji Sheikh Yusufali, two members of the Dawoodi Borah community and Justices of the Peace, praying that His Worship's order dated 25th August 1922 issued at the instance of Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy prohibiting the public from entering the premises of the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitarium on Queen's Road for a period of two months, be rescinded or modified in a manner as His Worship deemed proper. The Court room was packed to its utmost capacity with a large number of Borahs who had come to hear the arguments of the counsel engaged in the case, while on the footpath facing the Police Court were seen some Borahs who were spending their time in conversation awaiting the news from the Court. There was no untoward incident, however.

Mr. Welinkar on behalf of the petitioners repudiated seriatim the various statements made by Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy in his application on which the Magistrate's order of restraint was passed. Mr. Welinkar said it was a sacrilege to prevent members of the Dawood Borah community to attend the mosque situated at the rear Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitarium and was tantamount to closing the mosque in question. The said odrer of His Worship interfered with the religious worship of the members of the community and was an infringement of Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 and created a needless excitement among the community and was likely to lead to embittered feeling. He denied the allegation that they had engaged thirty Pathans as alleged but admitted that only five Pathans had been engaged to guard some gravestones in the burial ground, at the rear of the sanitarium by the relatives of the buried persons. The plot of ground which was granted to the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy by the then Mullaji Saheb was leased to him on the understanding that it would not be used by Sir Adamji for any purpose other than for building a mosque on it for the use of the community and a Rest House for the use of Borah pilgrims. In conclusion, counsel said, his two clients were backed by Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla and hundreds of other respectable Borahs and they were all convinced that his Worship's unfortunate order, instead of producing any good, had unfortunately contributed to inflame the feelings of the community, and the order as it stood amounted to this: that it called upon the Borah community as a whole to totally abstain from going to the mosque.

WANTED GUARANTEE FROM MULLAJI SAHEB.

His Worship said if Mr. Welinker's contention was that access should be given to the mosque only and not to the sanitarium, there could be no objection to it. He had visited the sanitarium on Saturday and Sunday and had noticed large crowds of Borahs collected near the premises which he had not seen there on any previous occasions. His order only referred to the sanitarium and not to the buildings appertaining thereto, nor to the mosque or burial ground. If any assurance was forthcoming from the Mullaji Saheb that he would enjoin all his followers to refrain from any breach of the peace the Court would modify the order as prayed for.

Mr. E. C. B. Acworth of Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of the Mullaji Saheb said his client had no notice of the application filed by Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy nor of the order passed by the Magistrate till the last Sunday. On Sunday evening Mr. Acworth drew up a proclamation on behalf of the Mullaji Saheb which was published in four local newspapers. In that proclamation the Mullaji Saheb had most strictly enjoined all his followers to obey the Magistrate's order and not to do any acts of violence on the pain of the Mullaji's severest displeasure.

After some arguments his Worship issued a notice returnable on Saturday next, calling upon Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy to show cause why the order of his Worship dated 25th August, 1922, should not be rescinded.

ASSAULT ON MR. E. A. PEERBHAY

A BORAH CHARGED WITH CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Klein charged Mohmedali Hakimji (30), a Borah glazier, with causing grievous hurt to Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy on Monday afternoon on Esplanade Road, Fort, the facts of which are already reported in our Monday's issue.

Mr S B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused and applied for bail to release the accused. He said the injury caused to the complainant was not so serious and that he had been discharged from the hospital. If it was not a charge of grievous hurt then the offence would not be a non-bailable one.

Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy opposing the application said it was not only a case of causing grievous hurt but a deliberate attempt at murder. About eight persons had kept in wait for the complainant anticipating his movements that day and the moment the complainant alighted from his victoria these men set upon and assaulted him so severely that had it not been for the intervence of a gentleman who happened to be on the spot murder would have been committed. It was part of a deliberate plan of which the complainant had some notice and Mr. Ferreira urged the Court that the case was not an ordinary one of mere assault. The accused when arrested was found in possession of a brass knuckle duster and a loaded stick was found lying at the place of the incident (which were produced in Court.).

The case was remanded till to-day and the accused was ordered to be kept in police custody.

CORONER'S COURT.

OILMAN'S DEATH IN MASJID RAILWAY COLLISION.

Yesterday morning, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on the body of one Lashkar Akbar, (25), an oilman in the G. I. P. Railway Co., who succumbed to his injuries which he had received during the railway collision at Masjid on Sunday night. Enquiry into the case has been adjourned.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

At about 1 p.m. on the 28th instant, Ramchandra Krishna Kadalkar, a Hindu boy aged 12, was crossing the road from South to North on Sandhurst Road, opposite the Imperial Bank when he was knocked down by a motor car No. 7616, driven by Baloo Govind Rane. He received injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died within twenty minutes after admission. An inquest was held on Ramchandra by Mr. King yesterday, when the driver, Baloo was present. Deputy Inspector Turner led the evidence.

The evidence showed that the motor car was going very fast at a speed of about 25 miles an hour. from Sandhurst Bridge to Golpitha. It was on the proper side of the road. The deceased and his brother were running across the road when the former was knocked down. The right side of the car struck him, while the back wheel went over his head. People shouted and the car stopped after going about forty paces. Two men were seated in the car, one with the driver and another inside.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to concussion of the brain.

Sub-Inspector Tawde said that in consequence of a statement made by the driver he took the car to the Motor Vehicle Department where it was tested.

Inspector Godwin who tested the car said that the fast-brake was in perfect order while the emergency brake was out of order and was useless. If the car had been going at a speed of 20 to 25 miles an hour it would go about 15 paces before it could be stopped. If it went about 10 or 12 miles an hour it could be stopped and with the emergency brake in proper order about three paces.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by concussion of the brain due to his having been knocked down by a motor car driven by Balu in a rash and negligent manner. The jury remarked that the emergency brake was out of order and useless.

TO DAY'S POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—5 Furlongs (Division I.)

FOOTPEDAL 1
BRAGANZA 2
BLACKWATER 3

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—5 Furlongs. (Division II.)

WOORALI 1
LACE 2
MEG MERRILIES 3

THE TRIAL PLATE.—1 mile.

VERGE 1
CARBORUNDUM 2
QUARRYMAN 3

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY. 7 Furlongs.

JOVIAL 1
ZARA 2
APPLAUSE 3

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—1¼ miles.

KELVIN BOY 1
BAHADUR-UL-MULK 2
ALDER 3

THE BELDOYLE PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

MOSSLEY 1
MIMI 2
CRUSHED GLASS 3

THE CRITERION PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

KILREA 1
FLOREAL 2
MURMANSK 3

THE POONA ARAB DERBY.—1½ Miles.

APOLLO 1
GULMARG 2
BAHADURJUNG 3

HAWTHORNE HILL STEEPLECHASE. 2¼ Miles.

MAJOR SAXHAM 1
RED TURK 2
TRAVELLERS 3

HORSES LEFT-IN.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1922.

First Race at 2-15 p.m.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Galway Gate 9-2, Starshot 9-2, Silver Jug 9-2, Quarryman 9-2, Carborundum 9-2, Owen Roe 9-2, Aleli 9-2, Verge 9-2, Goldgainer 9-0, Royal Charter 9-0, Charlie's Smile 9-7, Allensmore 8-7, The Devil 8-7, Night Watch 8-7, Magical 8-6, Tarvie 8-4, Flaming Orb 7-13, Nicety 7-13, Brixworth 7-10, Steel 7-0.

THE BELDOYLE PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Cresset 9-2, Zea 9-0, Crushed Glass 8-13, Viola 8-10, Whit Week 8-9, Madame Sze 8-9, Scribe 8-9, Flight Errant 8-6, Chinese White 8-5, Joy Girl 8-5, Allensmore 8-5 Lover True 8-4, Mimi 8-4, Czarda 8-2, Murmansk 8-1, Traceable 8-1, Mossley 8-0, Atrocity 8-0 Starboard 7-13, Very Little 7-12, Parague 7-11, Cracknel 7-9, Cerago 7-4, Carton Pierre 7-4.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Distance about 5 Furlongs

(Division I.)

Blackwater 9-12 Footpedal 9-4, Bohea 9-3, Upon River 9-2, Linasharrogh 9-2, Bouilotte 8-13, Britomart 8-12, Braganza 8-11, Mirabelle 8-11, Laranja 8-7, Pin Money 8-7, Nurse Bobs 8-6, Daphnis 8-5, Robina 8-3, The Shah 8-0, First Grade 7-13, Elsewise 7-13, Floral Fete 7-11, Ho Ho 7-8, White Poppy 7-6, Unruly 7-6, Duet 7-5, Pretty Margaret 7-5, Cork Glass 7-2.

THE CRITERION PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Kilrea 9-8, Floreal 9-3, Murmansk 9-0, Marmion 8-9 Divide 8-7 Magical 8-6, Dayspring 8-3 Royal Jewel 8-3, Leandros 8-3, Nicety 8-3 Lady Cleopatra 8-3, Prime Boy 8-3 Allington 8-3, Lemoine 8-2, Curator 8-2, Madame Sze 7-13, Brixworth 7-10, Flaming Orb 7-9, Vale of York 7-6, Starboard 7-6.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Hatchel 9-0, Zohal 8-8, Khayum 8-7, Grey Rosette 8-4, Buchefelos 8-3, Nakib 8-0, Roumania 8-0, My Fancy 8-0, Amirjung 8-0 Bahadur-ul-Mulk 8-0, Kelvin Boy 8-0, Salute 8-0, Alder 7-10, Rising Star 7-10, Messina 7-10, Cauldron 7-10, Obized 7-6.

THE HAWTHORNE HILL STEEPLECHASE. Distance about 2¼ Miles.

Reparlee 12-2, Carbide 12-2, Tugboat 12-2, Major Saxham 11-10, Traveller 11-9, What Next 11-9, Lesto 11-8, Red Turk 11-4, Corkscrew 10-4, Elham Valley 10-0.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Bahadurjung 8-12, Cairo 8 12, Kingscraft 8-12, Portcullis 8-12, Dowlat 8-12, Trafalgar 8-12, Hero 8-12, Towfik 8-8, Jerwan 8-8, Wadi 8-7, Gulmarg 8-7, Triumph 8-7, Apollo 8-6, Marquis 8-3, Ishallah 7-13, Khayum 7.12, Yellow Silk 7-5.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Jovial 9-0, The Colonel 9-0, Applause 9-0, By Jove 9-0, Margot 8-11, Bhawani 8-11, Bohemian 7-12, Monte 7.12, The Knut 7-12 Ambaprasad 7-12, Maiden Girl 7-9, Zara 7-9, Devotion 7-9.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

(Division II)

Fudorette 9-10, Greenfield 9-4, Lace 9-3, Sospello 9-3, Forward III. 8-12, Rakings 8-12, Woorali 8-11, Meg Merrilies 8-7, Some Scribe 8-9 Lomo 8-6, Pine Box 8-5, My Eva 8-4, Limehouse Lights 8-3, Milk Maid 8-0, Empty Title 8-0, Jadoo 7-13, Troop Leader 7-13, Right Royal 7-11, Crab Apple 7-10, Mary's Lamb 7-10, Victoria Cross 7-6, Aullivia 7.6, Lady Changeful 7-5, Rueful 7 2, Miss Glad Eyes. 7-2.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The cricket results to-day:—

Yorkshire beat Sussex by ninety-two runs.

Hampshire defeated Lancashire by an innings and 54 runs.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ARGYLL AND SOUTHERN HIGHLANDERS (3), BEAT R. G. A. (0).

Further play in connection with the Rovers Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground. The participants in the day's match were the Argyll and Southern Highlanders and the Royal Garrison Artillery teams. The R.G.A. is a team familiar to Bombay football enthusiasts, but the A. and S. Highlanders being an outside team created much speculation as to the form they would show. Quite a large crowd of spectators turned up to witness the match. They proceeded without interruptions from rain till the very last when there was a slight drizzle, which did not, however, interfere with the course of the game.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. The Highlanders began an aggressive game from the very start and left no doubt in the minds of spectators as to who would be the ultimate winners of the match. Thier forwards had plenty of go in them and began to make desperate onslaughts on the Gunners' defence. Kenneth and Tyler cleared time and again, only to find the ball slowly but steadily gravitating back to their goal area. It was a very refreshing sight to see the excellent combination with which the Highlanders' forwards played. Their constant attack at last succeeded in wearing down the R.G.A. defence and midway through the first half their centre forward scored the first goal. Play during the rest of the fifteen minutes of the first moiety was not devoid of sensational episodes. No less than two penalties were awarded against the Gunners. The first chance was missed by the A. and S. Highlanders because of wide shooting and the second was pluckily stopped by the R.G.A. custodian with commendable resourcefulness. When the temporary respite was announced the Highlanders were leading by one goal.

The first fifteen minutes of the second half saw the R.G.A. attacking with great determination. Never at any stage in the game were they nearer success and their forwards as the result of clever wing passes resulting in beautifully well-aimed centring were able to put in a couple of good shots, which, however, much to their chagrin were stopped by the Highlanders' custodian. The closing stages of the game saw the fortunes of the visiting team in the ascendant. Their forwards played with great resolution and forced a few corners. Off these they scored two more goals. The score at the close of the game stood thus:—

A. and S. Highlanders 3 goals.
R. G. A. Nil
Referee: Mr. Inwood

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Staff vs. K.S.L.I.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The following are the results of the Association football matches played to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal one, Burnley one; Cardiff City three, Aston Villa nil; Birmingham nil, Newcastle United two; Stoke one, Chelsea two; Huddersfield Town two, Nottingham Forest 1; Manchester City two, Middlesborough one; West Bromwich Albion two, Preston N. E. two; Match arranged between Bolton Wanderers and Oldham Athletic was not played.

Second Division:—Barnsley two, Bury one; Blackpool nil, Clapton Orient nil; Bradford City two, Stockjort County nil; Fulham two, Wolverhampton Wndrs nil Hull City three, Port Vale nil; Southampton nil, Leeds United one; Leicester City three Rotherham County nil; Wednesday one, Manchester United nil; Notts County two, South Shields nil; West Ham United nil, Derby County nil.

Third Division (Southern):—Brentford three Luton Town two; Plymouth Argyle five, Bristol City one; Charlton Athletic nil, Portsmouth two; Northampton one, Gilling ham nil; Merthyr Town one, Swindon Town one; Norwich City, one, Queen's Park Rangers one; Bristol Rovers three, Newport one

ST. LEGER.

WILL TAMAR RUN?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

It is reported that Tamar has broken down, and will not run in the Saint Leger.

A later message, however says Alec Taylor, the trainer, states that Tamar's leg has filled. Every effort will be made to get the colt to the post, but, if this is found impossible, Tamar will be immediately scratched.

BANDMAN WILL O'THE WISPS COMPANY.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The Bandman Will O' The Wisps Company commence their short season at the Excelsior Theatre next Monday, plans for which are already opened at Rose and Co. Theatregoers will remember Mr. Jack Crichton and Eric Masters as principals of the Bandman Opera Company and their part in "The Maid of the Mountains", "Afgar", "Irene". "Sybil" etc., will stand out favourably with memory. The remaining members of the Company are all late of the Bandman Opera Company and the entertainment to be offered will be something out of the ordinary. Nearly all the companies who bear these curious titles, and of when so many visit us are of much the same character. Once you have been to one you think you know what to expect. The Will O' The Wisps', differ pleasantly in that those of the Company who have to act can do so adequately, and that the singers have good voices and are equally good whether the song is sad, sentimental or sprightly.

Mr. Jack Crichton is a clever comedian, and Mr. Eric Masters although not a comedian acts, sings and dances well, and has a good stage presence. These two bear the burden but they are well supported by Mr. Harry Reynolds, whose country songs are very popular, and by Miss Edna Raymond in the more serious songs, while in the lighter effort, Miss Gena George, Miss Beryl Lucina and Miss Eileen Yates are extremely clever. In addition to the acting, which both in the potted playlet at the end of the first act a gem of its kind and in the short play, "Mistaken Identity" is agreeably above the average, the Will O' The Wisps" should be commended for their selection of songs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29.

S S Bahrein, Vallar, Jeddah.
S S Umzumbi, Keen, Port Natal.
S S Barala, Kitson, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Nord African, St. Plancat, Saigon.
S S Olympia, Alder, Liverpool.
S S Laconia, Mirchele, Liverpool.
S S Tamba Maru, Wada, Kobe.
S S Tesco, Perosoo, Marmagoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Kathlamos for Madras.
Steamer Mulbera for Antwerp.

S S Bahrein:—The T M Company's steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain R C Vallar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Umzumba:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Umzumba, 3,399 tons, Captain R E Keen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Natal with a cargo of coal.

S S Barala—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain Kitson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nord African—The steamer Nord African 3,387 tons, Captain St. Plancat, will sail today from harbour for Saigon, with ballast.

S S Olympia—The Ancher Line steamer Olympia, 3,966 tons, Captain H Alder, will sail today from harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Laconia—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Laconia, 4,664 tons, Captain A Mirichele, will sail today from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Tamba Maru—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru, 3,570 tons, Captain N Wada, will sail today from harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tesco—The W & A Graham Company's Tesco, 2,995 tons, Captain F A Perosoo, will sail today from harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 28.

S S Varsova from Basrah Agents B I S N Co Ltd—46 bundles specie; 3 bundles silver loins; 1 bundle gold coins; 1,828 baskets wet dates; 400 bundles wet dotes; 144 cases ghee; 208 bags lead; 242 bundles scrap brass; 9 bundles lead and copper; 1,938 bags wheat; 112 bags almonds; 2 cases silver and plates; 20 bags barley; 348 bundles skin dates.

S S Ferrara from Abadan Agents Shaw Wallace & Co.,—158 tons tin scraps; 1 case litharge.

Aug. 29.

S S Bandra from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co Ltd—4 bundles specie; 1 bundle currency notes; 22 bundles reeds; 116 bundles attaree; 11 bags almond kernels; 6 cases c p goods; 7 bales carpets; 20 bags gum tragacanth; 15 cases gum tragacanth; 2 bundles kerans; 2 tins pearls; 1 bag almonds; 3,754 bags dry dates; 45 bags sha zeera; 84 bundles cotton; 56 jottas cotton; 635 matbags wet dates; 46 boxes wet dates; 545 bags sardine; 25 cartes pomgranates; 25 bundles dry fish; 5 bundles prawns; 278 bundles mats; 380 cases tin plates; 8 cases playing cards; 37 bales kandarwool; 128 bags soft sugar.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 29.

S S Plassey for London—100 cwt cummin seed V Vishnu; 128 cwtw cotton seed V Vishnu; 396 cwt cassein flower P Laolaram; 1 case printed copies of apparel Thos Cook & Son; 1 case wearing apparel Thos Cook & Son; 245 cwt Ind chutney Framji Nowroji; 116 cwt gum olibanum E Veerji & Co; 500 cwt linseed oil cake Hollingshurst & Co (Ind) Ltd; 41 bales Persian lambskin Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Plassey for Antwerp—758 cwts Ind crushed bone Hollingshurst & Co (Ind) Ltd; 105 cwts gum ghatty J L Shah; 20 cwts sausage casings Ad. Meyer; 5840 cwts crushed bones Crof & Mody & Co;

S S Plassey for Rotterdam—41 bales cotton V Vishnoo.

S S Treloske for Antwerf—110 bales Ind cotton Volkart Bros; 61 bales cottonfy Walmer & Co; 109 bales hemp G Veerjee & Co; 30 bales clean cotton waste G Veerjee & Co; 12 bales clean cottonwaste Walmer & Co.

S S Treloske for Barcelona—75 bales African raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 129 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros; 800 bales Indian raw cotton Patel Bros; 15 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros; 7400 cwt Indian linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Treloske for Rotterdam—230 bales oil cottonfy G Virjee & Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—606 cwt manufactious sugar C Jeewanjee; 2 cases steam machinery Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd; 8 bales raw wool Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Olympia for Marseilles—700 cwt Indmowra seed Ralli Bros.

S S Capri for Genoa—200 bales Indian cotton Patel Bros; 190 bales Indian cotton Volkart Bros; 112 bales Indian cotton Ralli Bros; 23 bales Indian cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Royal Prince for Dunkirk—220 bales Indian cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Royal Prince for Havre—2800 cwts Indian linseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt Indian rapeseed Volkart Bros.

S S Den of Airlie for Genoa—55 bales Ind cotton K Devchand & Co Ltd; 200 bales Ind cotton Volkart Bros; 5 tons old iron scraps K M Nathoo; 200 bales Ind cotton Patel Bros.

S S Hoogkerk for Rotterdam—25 Ind empty drums Holland Bombay Trading Co.

S S Rottenfels for Antwerf—100 bales hemp K Doyce & Co; 50 bales cottonfy Walmer & Co.

S S Rottenfels for Hamburg—2300 cwt ginnilly seed Strausa & Co Ltd; 10 bales gingilly cotton Walmer & Co; 250 bales cottonfy P H Vaz.

S S Laconia for Gothenburg—10 bales Indian cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Clan Mardoch for Antwerf—1700 tons manganese ore King King & Co.

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S S Glofield for Antwerf—2700 tons manganese ore King King & Co.

S S Mulbera for Hull—410 cwt crushed myrabollams C Jiwanlal & Co; 2002 cwt crushed myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 1005 cwt crushed myrabollams F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 2000 cwts castor seed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 7000 cwts Ind cotton seed Ralli Bros; 14410 cwts Ind mowra Ralli Bros.

S S Indomaru for Kobe—1500 bales Indian cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales Indian cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tambamaru for Kobe—1500 bales Indian cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 20 balse Indian cotton C Framji & Co.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 30, 1922.

O'DWYER'S JEREMIAD.

The current number of the "Fortnightly Review" affords us a fuller opportunity than did Reuter's cabled summary of examining Sir Michael O'Dwyer's ebullitions on the Indian political situation. While the article pretends to be a survey of "India without Mr. Mr. Montagu and Gandhi," it is from beginning to end a deliberate and malicious vilification of Indians—Extremist and Moderate alike—and the glorification of the British Civilian, whom Mr. Lloyd George considers indispensable to India for all time to come. It is somewhat difficult to say whom Mr. Lloyd George has imitated most, whether Sir Michael O'Dwyer or the "Morning Post". Evidently these two are running neck to neck in championing the "pivotal services in India"—the I.C.S., the Police and I.M.S. The refrain of Sir Michael O'Dwyer is "the "Services" and he harks back to them frequently with a sad note that is worthy of a nobler purpose. In doing so, he has damned everybody and everything from Montagu to Gandhi and the Indian Ministers. It is sad to think that, just as has been said of the devil quoting the scriptures, poor Sir Michael should be forced to quote "another prominent Indian, Sir Sankaran Nair, of Madras, who was a member of the Government of India" because he "has publicly declared that the bloodshed and anarchy caused by Gandhi's propaganda were due to the criminal negligence of Lord Chelmsford's Government." Of course, it was not convenient nor congenial for this traducer of India, who "stole away at night like a thief" to acknowledge what this "prominent Indian" has said about his own precious self and his doings as a ruler of the Punjab.

After gloating over the "double event"—the fall of Montagu and the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi for sedition!—Sir Michael O'Dwyer passes in review, in his own characteristic manner, the main phases of India's political and administrative problems, and incidentally damns the "Indian Ministers," and the "New Councils." His criticism gains force in view of Mr. Lloyd George's jettisoning of the poor, bewildered Moderates. As regards the New Councils, he makes no secret of his feelings. "*Let us be honest*," he says, and honest he is. And his criticism is:

"their lack of moral courage, of true perspective, and of business capacity, the waste of valuable time in needless questions; the pettiness in handling great issues; the persistent desire to thwart the executive even in times of crisis, and to weaken the forces striving to maintain law and order (how unrighteous the criticism notwithstanding the Council's bartering away of popular liberties for a few well-rounded phrases of flattery!); the general and openly expressed intention to get rid of the British official as early as possible; the introduction of racial bias into every possible discussion; the absence of any real democratic spirit and of equal justice for the depressed classes as shown by the refusal of the Central Council to admit them to the use of water in wells, reservoirs, etc., built at the public expense. Such is one of the results of Mr. Montagu's experiment in democracy!"

The unkindest cut of all to our Moderate friends is the remark that "not one man of real capacity has been disclosed in any of the new Councils." It must, indeed, be a rude shock to their complacency to know themselves as others see them. The Ministers, who flatter themselves and are flattered by sycophants about their statesmanship, are even more severely castigated and the Government accused of having surrendered to "political" offenders "guilty of such crimes as murder, rebellion, arson, robbery, derailing trains, etc."

Behind all this verbiage lies a sense of unavenged personal wrong, which has embittered him against the whole of India, and, under the pretext of advocating the interests of the Civilian, he has attempted to wreak his vengeance against those who made his last days in the Punjab gall and wormwood. His Jeremiad over the fate of the Civilian has a selfish tinge and is no doubt intended to secure for him reciprocal good feeling among them. We do not care whether he has succeeded in this or not. But the unscrupulousness of his methods is beyond dispute. He falls back upon "the strongest argument of the Revolutionary Party in India to-day" which, he says, is "that under the boasted Reforms, the interests of the masses, so far from being advanced, are steadily deteriorating." The whole article is, from start to finish, an essay in *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi* and he has wasted talents in painting the Indian picture in lurid colours. His outbursts of malice will not hurt Indians in the least, but ought to serve a useful purpose in helping to bring about the awakening of the Moderates who have supinely believed in the theory of "the gift horse." Neither O'Dwyer's scurrilous attacks nor Mr. Lloyd George's threats of reverting to the good old days of *Mabapism* will affect the even tenor of the Non-cooperation movement. The issue really is where the Moderates are concerned. By pinning their faith to the reforms, they have built castles in the air these two years and the castles have vanished into thin air, leaving only disappointment behind—and, of course, appointments too. If our Moderate friends are wise in their day, they will take a lesson from O'Dwyer's fulminations and Mr. Lloyd George's bluster, not to mention the Civilians' revolt, and realise that their lot as true patriots is not cast among the British bureaucrats but that the country's salvation will come through their genuine co-operation with their own brethren, whether they be Independents or Non-co-operators in politics.

A FOOL'S PARADISE.

Ever since the obliging Secretary of State afforded the opportunity of retiring on proportionate pensions to officers who could not adapt themselves to the "New Era", the services have been striking a hard bargain and claiming all sorts of concessions as the price of their loyalty. The huge military expenditure and recurring deficits made the Government of India amenable to the suggestion of the Moderates that something ought to be done and they apppointed a Retrenchment Committee. We never enthused over the Inchcape chimera nor over the frantic attempts of local Governments to forestall it by their official committees for we knew that whatever the woodman might do he would spare the *upas* tree. The average Civilian, in his heart of hearts, knows that he has struck the best bargain and as for retrenchment committees we do not think he has spent any sleepless nights over them. Tony Lumpkin has got preposterously fat but he appears consumptive to Mrs. Hardcastle and so his rations have to be increased. Unfortunately for the partisans of this cause, a number of official witnesses appearing before the Slocock Committee in the Central Provinces not only did not ask for larger salaries but expressed themselves in favour of rapid Indianisation of the services as the best means of effecting large economies. One of them, an Inspector of Schools, ridiculed the idea that there was hostility towards Europeans in the Services and frankly admitted that he had not experienced it. When the critics of the Non-cooperation movement found that the movement, far from being a chimera, had actually achieved substantial results, they changed their ground and read in it racial hatred.

Commenting on this evidence "New India" said that "if he who wears the shoe does not know that it pinches, it is rather impertinent on the part of the Premier to talk in far-away England for measures necessary for relieving him of the pain." We do not blame our contemporary for not anticipating the reaction of the Premier's speech on the members of the Services. As a matter of fact they have not been slow to take the cue from Mr. Lloyd George. Close on the heels of "New India's" remarks followed the news of the evidence of two Civilians before the self-same Slocok Committee. Mr. Crosthwaite, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Director of Industries, merely paraphrased the Premier's speech. In the course of his evidence, he said:—

"Unless India was to be an independent collection of countries united by some loose federal bond of common interest, complete Indianisation of services appeared to be outside the scope of practical politics. It could not be assumed that because a man was a "native of India" he had any natural claim to be employed in public services in any part of India. He agreed that the existing cadre of Imperial services should be revised and that when revised they should not include Indians. The Imperial Services should include only such Englishmen as the Secretary of State might recruit for services in India."

Mr. C. J. Irwin, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, was not so explicit in his statement but he took the opportunity of sending up the wail of insufficient pay and want of confidence in the future. As for his statement that by the recent increments the Civilians had got "nothing but an undeserved odium" one would like to ask him whether he means what he says or like the Premier and his friends, the Greeks, he feels one thing, speaks the other and means quite a third thing. So much for the views of individual European Government servants. The letter to the Secretary of State from the C. P. Association of European Government Servants, which we published yesterday, not only reaches the high-water mark of rank insubordination but is a calculated affront to the people of India. The obliging European Government Servants of the Central Provinces tell us quite candidly that "an autonomous India, whether within or without the Empire, is an impossibility in the near future." The letter, revealing as it does the mentality of the average Civilian in India, is the best commentary on the sham of "Co-operation" which the Moderates have hitherto fondly imagined the bureaucracy has been offering them. We shall deal with the letter on another occasion. Meanwhile, we ask our co-operating friends how long they will go on living in a fool's paradise.

Notes of the Day

Congress Presidentship.

We congratulate the Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress on their choice of the President for the year. The Committee's decision to accept the nomination of Mr. Das by the majority of the Provincial Congress Committees will be viewed with general satisfaction among all Indians who love their country. As we observed sometime ago, Mr. Das is the ablest leader and surest guide we have after Mahatma Gandhi, and he may be trusted to carry aloft the flag of Swaraj unfurled by Mahatma at the Calcutta Congress of 1920

Palestine Arabs.

It is a great tribute to the genius of Mahatma Gandhi that his teachings have found widespread acceptance all over Asia and in Egypt. The essence of Mahatma's teachings is non-co-operation with all that is evil. It will be remembered that in Egypt, Zaglul Pasha, the deported leader of Egyptian Nationalists, had adopted Mahatma's cardinal principle of seeking truth and shunning falsehood. The Arabs have followed suit. We mentioned the other day that the Palestinian Arabs observed two days' successful *hartal*, on the return to Jerusalem from London of the British High Commissioner, as a protest against the policy of Britain. Since then the Arab attitude has completely fallen into line with the Indian attitude. A Jerusalem telegram says:—

> The Arab congress at Nablus has passed a resolution in which the congress will oppose the proposed Palestine constitution; endeavour to acquire independence by legitimate means; refuse to acquiesce in Palestine's becoming a Jewish national home; and oppose Zionist immigration.

This is just as it should be. British statesmen have broken the solemn pledges, given "by his Majesty's Government to the people of Palestine in the declaration October 1915 and again in the declaration of November 1918." "The Zionist ideal," which British statesmen are pursuing is dictated by imperialist motives and is "the very antithesis of the true principles embodied in the mandatory system." It was rightly pointed out during the debate on Palestine in the House of Lords, when the British Government was defeated by a more than two to one majority, that "as it stood to-day the Palestine mandate was distortion of the mandatory system because under it a small proportion was to b given preferential treatment, *with British authority to enforce that system*" (our italics).

A Mad Adventure.

What is of even greater interest was the uncontradicted assertion which was then made that—"the Jewish population in Palestine had lived in the past in harmony with the Arab community. They had enjoyed in a large measure the same privileges as their Ottoman fellow subjects, and has never agitated for Zionism. *In fact a very large number of the Jewish community in Palestine looked with considerable aversion not only upon Zionism itself but upon the Jews who were being introduced into the country from Eastern Europe.*" (Again our italics). The main justification urged in support of an unnatural and impracticable scheme was that it was "an adventure. What a mad adventure! "I do not deny," Lord Balfour said, "that this is an adventure, and it may fail." He asked, however, with a flourish of rhetoric: "Are we never to have adventures, are we never to try new experiments?" Lord Balfour's appeal to the passions of the House of Lords proved barren. Their lordships, who regarded him verily as the Nestor of Britisr politics, listened to his appeal to morbid sentimentality with profound interest. Nonetheless they made clear to him and to the Government, that they were entirely opposed to any mad adventure which sought to give alien Jewish immigrants opportunities of "developing in peace and quietness" at the expense of the Arab population. The latter are convinced that British rule will only mean ultimately the absolute loss of their independence and they are determined to prevent such a catastrophe. The Arabs are not people who will be deceived by sentimental twaddle. We wish for the sake of the glory, the civilisation, of Asia, that the Arabs will more and more closely approximate their methods to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi They have a splendid opportunity of demonstrating that national independence can be secured and maintained by truthful and non-violent methods. Nationalist India will watch with genuine interest the final issue of the struggle in Palestine.

Progressive Realisation!

The appointment of Sir William Marris to the Governorship of the United Provinces was a foregone conclusion. The Talukadars of the U. P. clamoured for the retention of their patron and were disappointed. The Liberals yearned for some politician from England, if not for one from among themselves. They, too, have been disappointed and their destiny is now placed in the hands of an ex-Inspector-General of Police. We offer them our heart-felt sympathy. But did they expect the I.C.S. to be cheated of its *dues*? Will they still continue to cherish the delusion that their great *Magna Charta*—the "Reforms"—is in safe custody in the hands of Lord Reading?

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul?

We hope it will be doing no violence to language to compare the action of the Bombay Government in depriving the Bombay Municipal Corporation of its representation on the Port Trust and conferring it on the Indian Merchants' Chamber with robbing Peter to pay Paul. But the question is: Is it even robbing Peter to pay Paul? The reply sent to the Corporation's protests by the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, is an insult to the intelligence of the Corporation, and it is amazing that Mr. Pheroze Sethna, who was so vociferous not long ago in declaiming against the affront to the Corporation should propose a vote of thanks to the Governor-in Council for "the courteous reply" to the Corporation's resolution! Perhaps, Mr. Sethna does not know that sweet words butter no parsnips. The language of Government's letter suggests that Government look upon the Corporators as a set of good children, who occasionally get naughty and can be appeased by a judicious gift of a few sweets. It is stated that "the Governor-in-Council regrets that at the time the nomination to which the Corporation take exception was made, the reasons which led Government not to select the acting Municipal Commissioner on this occasion were not communicated to the Corporation." Now, what are these "reasons"? The letter of Government says:—

"Before this vacancy in the Port Trust Board occurred, it had been strongly represented to Government by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau that, on account of the great and increasing importance of the Indian mercantile community in Bombay, they were entitled to a larger representation on the Port Trust. Government have at present under consideration a Bill which is intended to meet the wishes of the Indian merchants in this matter, and when the Municipal Commissioner temporarily vacated his office as a member of the Board, Government considered that a suitable opportunity presented itself of indicating their attitude by nominating a non-official gentleman who enjoyed the confidence of that community to a seat held hitherto by an official."

To please the Indian Merchants' Chamber is no excuse why Government should filch away the right enjoyed by the Corporation for over forty years. And that it should have been done when in the history of the Corporation an Indian was appointed for the first time as the Municipal Commissioner gives rise to issues of a racial character, which the letter of Government fails to explain.

Adding Insult to Injury.

If there was one reason more than another for Government to respect the rights of the Corporation, it was this fact of the appointment of an Indian as even the acting Municipal Commissioner who should have been allowed to take the seat on the Port Trust vacated by his predecessor. And why should the Indian mercantile interests alone be singled out for charity, while the European mercantile interests have been conceded a predominant right? We do not remember that at the time Mr. Lalji Naranji's appointment was announced, the Government ever said that the appointment was being made on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Nor can it be suggested that because Mr. Lalji was an ex-President of the Chamber, he had a right to represent the Chamber. If Government were making the appointment on behalf of the Chamber, then the proper person to be selected for the office would have been its President or someone recommended by the Chamber itself. In fact, the method adopted by Government has not satisfied the Chamber. We hope the Corporators who waxed eloquent only about two months ago in giving vent to their resentment and even insinuated that Government had become temporarily insane—vide Mr. Dumasia's speech—will not allow themselves to be imposed upon by the "courteous reply." Inspite of Government's denial, the fact remains that the passing over of the claims of the first Indian Municipal Commissioner is an insult to the Corporation—and to Indians generally, and the lame apology only aggravates it. The Corporation should not rest content with the tardy expression of regret of the Bombay Government. Apart from this we think the present practice of *recommending* two members for nomination by Government to the Port Trust is most objectionable. The Corporation should possess the power of electing them and not merely *recommending*, irrespective of the fact that Government have hitherto accepted its recommendation. The Corporation should not allow its freedom to be fettered by the whims of the Secretariat gods. It will soon be a body more truly representative of the people than it is at present and its large interests require to be adequately represented on the Board of the Port Trust. The question has not been finally disposed of, and we trust some members of the Corporation will bring an amendment at the next meeting to rectify the present humiliating position of the Corporation. It is not in consonance with the dignity of the Corporation, which is the premier body of its kind in the Presidency, that it should merely have to recommend some gentlemen to the good graces of Government and that the latter should set the seal of their approval by nominating them.

The Nasik Concession.

We are glad to note that the G. I. P. Railway is issuing week-end tickets to Deolali and Nasik and has thus reverted to pre-war practice. But we do not know why the same concession has not been extended to the Poona line There is certainly more passenger traffic on this line than on the Nasik line and Poona is about the same distance from Bombay as Nasik. Yet we find the Railway Company favouring Nasik of all places. It has been suggested to us that this concession is given with a view to facilitating the week-end trips of golf enthusiasts to Nasik, who flock there in large numbers. These gentlemen are mostly Europeans. There are not such good golf courses at Poona as at Nasik. Hence evidently the travelling facilities to Nasik. If this is the motive which has prompted the Railway Company to issue week-end tickets to Nasik, we cannot congratulate it on its action. We do not see any reason why European travellers should be given greater travelling facilities, even in regard to week-end trips. The withholding of this concession from Poona passengers is a great hindrance to travelling. There should be no invidious distinction and we hope the Railway Company will now rectify its error—may be of omission or commission.

ASIA MINOR.

MILITARY OPERATIONS RESUMED.

WELL-EQUIPPED KEMALISTS: THEIR OBJECTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The resumption of military operations in Asia Minor is definitely indicated by a cable from Reuter in Athens. A Greek communique declares that fighting has been in process continuously for the past three days from the river Akar to Hassanbeg. The Kemalist forces are estimated at ten divisions. They are well-equipped with artillery and munitions.

A Reuter cable from Constantinople says the opinion is that the Kemalists' immediate objective is the capture of the railways so as to isolate the Greek bases at Smyrna and Brussa.

LATE MICHAEL COLLINS.

SOLEMN SCENES AT FUNERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Dublin was in deep mourning to-day on the occasion of Michael Collins' funeral. Shops were closed, and the blinds drawn down throughout the city. Hundreds of thousands from all parts of Ireland filled the streets hours beforehand. The proceedings began by a Requiem Mass at the Procathedral, which was celebrated by the Archbishop of Dublin in the presence of the congregation representing every branch of national life. Mr. Lionel Curtis represented the British Prime Minister.

The cortege passed through six miles of streets to Glasnevin cemetery. Civic guards were lining the route, and many hundreds of people clambered on to the statues or heaped debris of ruins in Sackville Street to obtain a view. A squadron of cavalry was at the head of the cortege, while behind came the chief mourners' carriages. It was a vast procession.

The memorial services were held throughout Ireland, in many cases followed by funeral processions.

NEW GOVERNOR OF U. P.

KING APPROVES SIR W. MARRIS' APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

His Majesty has approved of the appointment of Sir William Marris as Governor of the United Provinces in succession to Sir Harcourt Butler.

NEXT GOVERNOR OF U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINITAL, August 29.

The announcement of the appointment of Sir William Marris to the U. P. Governorship has confirmed the rumour prevailing here for the last so many days. The appointment has been received generally with satisfaction.

MEMENTO OF EVEREST EXPEDITION.

A PRESENT TO POPE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Rome.—His Holiness the Pope, who himself is an Alpine climber, greatly appreciated a gift from the members of the Everest expedition consisting of a mounted and inscribed fragment of a rock from the highest point reached.

His Holiness has sent Major Bruce a Pontificate Gold Medal, together with an autographed letter of thanks.

IRREGULARS ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Irish Irregulars have been driven out of the Waterville cable station which is the chief terminal of the Commercial Cable Company. There is no news from Valentia.

LEIPZIG FAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Berlin.—There was a better attendance at the Leipzig fair than last year, but manufacturers are shewing little eagerness to book orders in the textile trade, and are declining to deal with now customers in consequence of the depreciation of the mark. All prices are fixed in gold marks, and the German buyers are protesting against this arrangement. Prices are exorbitantly high, for example, 1,200 paper marks are asked for a plain cotton shirt, or for a silk tie; however, they have found ready buyers.

SLUMP IN ANGLO-BURMA OILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Aug. 29.

London.—The Slump in Anglo-Burma Oils is blamed for suspension of two Stock Exchange firms, one of brokers and the other of jobbers.

His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha has appointed Mr. Syed Hasan Imam, barrister-at-law; and Mr. Syed Abdus Sami, barrister-at-law, Patna, as Legal Remembrancer and Deputy Legal Remembrancer respectively to the Nabha Estate.

WHIPPING OF N. C. O. PRISONERS.

SENSATION IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL JUSTIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

At the Bengal Council to-day there was an animated discussion regarding allowances to Council Members. There were nine motions on the subject with a view to frame rules to check abuses likely to arise from the present system of payment. All motions asked for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the matter. Speeches were made condemning the conduct of certain members for overdrawing travelling allowances. The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, Member in charge, said that the rules for travelling allowances had been framed to see that members did not suffer in pocket. He said that it was impossible to embark on an enquiry, consistent with the dignity of the House. He was, however, prepared to appoint a Committee to revise travelling allowance Bills.

FLOGGING IN JAIL.

Before discussion was concluded, the Council adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the reported flogging in Barisal jail. Over a dozen members condemned the action of the Superintendent of Barisal jail in ordering the flogging of non-cooperating prisoners and some suggested that flogging should be abolished. The Hon. Mr. Stephenson said that the discussion was for the purpose of creating prejudice. Absolute discipline should be maintained in jails. It was absolutely impossible to allow any convict to openly flout authority or deliberately set himself to destroy discipline in jail. It was all very well to say that the youth of Bengal did not know what jail discipline was, but individualism without discipline was anarchy. The determination of political prisoners was to smash jail discipline and render it impossible to carry on the administration of jails. The District Magistrate of Barisal reported that unless some steps were taken to restore discipline in Barisal jail, he would not be responsible for the maintenance of peace in the jail. The Divisional Commissioner also sent a similar report. Government could not ignore those reports. The Jail Superintendent was summoned to Calcutta and he reported that political prisoners had persistently refused to work and committed various offences against prison discipline. Every punishment available had been resorted to. Example of these prisoners having a very bad effect on other prisoners, Government through the jail Superintendent informed those prisoners that whipping would would be resorted to if they refused to work or carry out orders. Still they refused to work or carry out orders and five prisoners were whipped. The Council then adjourned.

DR. SOPHIE BRYANT'S BODY DISCOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Chamoni.—The body of the wellknown educationist Dr. Sophie Bryant who has been missing since August 20th has been discovered at the foot of a sharp declivity on a disused path within half hour's walk of the hotel.

A previous cable dated, London Aug. 21 stated:—

Berne.—Search has been given up for the educationist Dr. Sophie Bryant who was a visit to Chamoni. She went out alone, and has not been heard of since.

GRAND VIZIER BIN ARUS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Madrid.—A message from Tetuan says that in consequence of the representation by the Spanish High Commissioner, Khilafat in the Spanish zone of Morroco has deprived of his functions and arrested the Grand Vizier Ben Arus. Sidi Erkama has succeeded him.

MISSION OF HELP TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Bishop of Salisbury states that the Mission of Help to India which is being sent out in winter will consist of twenty-four clergy and six women. The Committee is appealing for six thousand pounds sterling through subscription to cover the cost of passages and outfit.

TATA IRON AND STEEL DEBENTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

It is explained that the recovery by one and a half of the Tata Iron and Steel debentures is due to the announcement that the shareholders' protests at the recent notification that there would be no dividend paid on Ordinary shares led, the directors to decide to make a distribution of four per cent.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MYSORE MINSE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OORGAUM, Aug. 28.

Three fatal mining accidents occurred last week as a result of which a *mistry* in a Mysore mine, a coolie in Balaghat mine and a *mistry* in Nundydoorg mine were killed. The first accident was due to gelatine cartridges exploding, the second to rockburst and the third to fall of a plank from one shaft to another.

GRAVE SITUATION IN IRAQ.

SIR P. COX FALLS OUT WITH FEISUL.

ARREST OF ARAB NATIONALISTS.

SUPPRESSION OF MODERATE PARTIES & NEWSPAPERS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Grave situation in Irak is revealed in telegrams from Basra which state that following the resignation of the Cabinet, Sir Percy Cox, High Commissioner, ordered the arrest of six Nationalist politicians, and the suppression of moderate Nationalist political parties and of several newspapers.

It is noteworthy that Sir Percy Cox recently warmly protested to King Feisul against the hostile demonstration which he encountered when he called at the King's residence to present his congratulations on the anniversary of King Feisul's accession. King Feisul expressed his regret and dismissed his Chamberlain.

Sir Percy has issued a statement appealing to those who believe that the interests of Irak depend upon the maintenance of friendly relations with Britain to stand together at the present important juncture.

WAKE UP, INDIA!

DO YOU WANT SWARAJ?

THEN BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

READ WHAT MANCHESTER SAYS.

"At a conference of textile workers at Blackpool, to-day, Mr. Walter Gee, President, said that the cotton trade would not recover until the constant fluctuations of foreign exchanges were ended. Cotton operatives were in a worse position than in pre-war times. The Council reported that the political and religious agitation in India had raised a feeling that was most inimical to Lancashire trade. The President stated that textile-workers were in favour of development of Indian self-government."—Reuter's Telegram.

"A Manchester report states that the Textile Workers' Association recommends, in a public declaration, on behalf of the Textile Workers of Lancashire, that they favour not only the encouragement and development of self-Government for India but also peace with Turkey, giving Turkey self-control in her own territories, provided that she guarantees the rights of minorities. By such means they believe India could be pacified and the Indian people made friendly to Britain. At present, not only India but the whole of Middle East is unfriendly, and the consequences of our policy, if pursued on the present lines, must inevitably be a catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers."—Reuter's Telegram.

"The Executive of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association in their annual report draw attention to the conclusions reached by four Labour members of Parliament who investigated the cotton relations between Lancashire and India.

"The Labour M.P.'s have recommended a public declaration on behalf of the Lancashire textile workers affirming that they favour the encouragement and development of self-government in India and peace with Turkey giving her control over her own territories provided the rights of the minorities are safe-guarded.

It is pointed out that the Labour M.P.'s who investigated the problem consider that India could thus be pacified as a whole and the Middle East made friendly towards England. The M.P.'s aver that the consequences of the English policy if pursued on the present lines will inevitably result in a catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers."—"Times of India" Special Cable.

COUNTER ATTACK ON WAHABIS.

"SOLELY MADE BY BENI SAKHR TRIBLE."

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Jerusalem.—It transpries that the British aeroplanes did not participate in the counter attack on Wahabis who raided two Beni Sakhr. The Counter attack was solely made by the Beni Sakhr tribe. The British aeroplanes were merely engaged in the econnaissance work.

REPORTS OF ENVER PASHA'S DEATH.

NOT CORROBORATED FROM AFGHAN SOURCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 29.

The reports of Enver Pasha's death in action are not corroborated from any Afghan source and it is by no means certain that they are true.

ASSASSINATION OF DJEMAL PASHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 29.

The news of the assassination of Djemal Pasha is now generally known in Afghanistan and has not caused much sorrow except to his personal friends in official circles. To the common people of Kabul his name was associated with forced recruiting and other unpopular military activities.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 29.

The Afghan Independence Day celebrations during the week ending August 22nd seem to have been very successful. Those who arrive in Peshawar from Kabul say that advantage was taken of on this occasion to make public the complete reconciliation between His Majesty the Amir and his elder brother Inayutulla Khan. The latter has been living in retirement since his father's death in 1919 and has adopted the dress and appearance of priesthood.

REPARATIONS DEADLOCK.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Paris.—The tone of to-day's Press comments on the reparations situation affords little expectation that Wednesday's meeting of the Reparations Commission will result in a solution. The belief is expressed that Sir J. Bradbury and M. Mauclere have not brought from Berlin any proposals likely to receive unanimous assent, and the reconciliation of French and British these is regarded as impossible.

ITALY'S HELP TO AUSTRIA.

70 MILLION LIRE TO COVER NEW NOTE CIRCULATION.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

A Rome telegram states that it has been agreed that seventy million lire, promised to Austria by Italy, will be immediately advanced on the condition that it is devoted to covering a new note circulation, and is not expended on public works.

FLUCTUATIONS IN MARK.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

In London the German marks closed at about seven thousand five hundred to the pound, after having touched six thousand two hundred.

The Berlin Reichsbank note circulation is 215,168 million marks, being an increase for the week of 9,893 millions.

NO TAX CAMPAIGN IN SURAT.

PROPERTY OF EX-MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT AUCTIONED.

PUBLIC REFUSE TO BID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Aug. 29.

The "No tax" campaign seems to have begun in Surat in respect of non-payment of Municipal taxes. Six chairs belonging to the President of the late suspended Municipality attached on his refusal to pay taxes were sold by public auction yesterday evening. A large crowd had gathered to witness this auction. None among the people come forward to bid. It seemed as if no bid would ever be made. But the situation was saved by two servants of the present board of municipal management. And as a result of their bids the chairs worth about Rs. 25 were hammered down at Rs. 10 only. The crowd kept quiet and was congratulated by Messrs. Narmawala Kalyanji and other N. C. O workers for being true and loyal to their late President.

ACCIDENT ON E. I. RLY.

PASSENGER TRAIN COLLIDES WITH GOODS TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 29.

The District Superintendent, Sahebgange, East Indian Railway, wires that a collision occurred at midnight on Monday between the 53 Up Passenger and the 150 Down Goods at Ganga Tikuri station on Bandel-Barhawa Loop section. Both the engines were damaged and two bogie third class carriages partly telescoped. One Indian third class passenger was badly injured and five others were more or less slightly injured, also the Indian firemen on both the engines and the Indian guard of the goods train. The line will be cleared at daybreak.

TRAIN COLLISION AT KARSIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BILASPUR, Aug. 29.

At abut 1/20 hours on the morning of the 29th instant, 446 Up goods train collided with the rear portion of 209 Down goods train which had parted between Jharsadih and Karsia stations. The engine of 446 Up train derailed and was slightly damaged. Ten wagons derailed and telescoped 2 wagons and capsized down the embankment. No loss of life or injury to persons has been caused. The line is blocked out and will probably be cleared by 24 hours to-day.

"STICK TO N. C. O. PROGRAMME."

MR. WAMANRAO JOSHI'S VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, August 29.

Mr. Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti who just came out of jail is touring C. P. (Marathi) districts with a view to preach firm adherence to the present programme of non-cooperation. In a public lecture Seth Jamanlal Bajaj presiding, he urged, there should be no change in the present programme and earnestly advised his non-cooperating brethren not to abuse or vilify other nationalists who differed from them.

"STAND BY SIKHS."

A SIKH LADY'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

A Sikh lady speaker, Rajindar Kaur, has been addressing a series of meetings in Simla attended by large audiences. Last evening she appealed for unity among all communities and asked Hindus and Mahomodans to stand by Sikhs in their present struggle. If they failed the Sikhs, the results, she warned, would be that Government would crush them all one by one. She also appealed to them to carry on the Congress Constructive Programme, especially wearing of khaddar, and urged her audience to discard foreign cloth apparel. A number of clothes were flung by the audience and before the termination of the meeting she bonfired the heap collected.

SITUATION AT GURUKABAGH.

3 AKALI LEADERS CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, August 29.

Mr. Jenkins, Assistant Commissioner, who had gone to Gurukabagh on August 23, convicted three ringleaders of the Akalis under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code and asked each of them to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 or to undergo imprisonment for one year. All of them preferred the latter.

It is understood that Gurukabagh is very well guarded by the police. Mr. Tollinton, Commissioner, Lahore division, arrived here yesterday from Simla. The situation is fairly quiet.

CABLE ITEMS.

Late Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson has left eleven thousand sterling.

Berlin.—The Reichsbank discount rate has been raised from six to seven per cent.

SECOND REVOLT OF THE I. C. S!

12 POINTS OF THE 1 200!

(BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA).

Our Permanent Trustees, the I. C. S., are again in revolt! In 1918, when the Reforms were mooted, they gave an ultimatum to the Government to resign in a body, if their powers were curtailed! They were appeased by Mr. Montagu with substantial increase in their pay, pensions and allowances! To-day, the I. C. S., of Central Provinces have sent an emphatic protest to the Secretary of State against the cold attitude of Simla, and the Circular of Government of India to the provincial Governments in respect of the Indianisation of services! This loyal representation of a loyal Civil Service to a loyal secretary of State will shake the loyalty of the proverbially loyal classes, as will be seen from the following fulminations of the heaven-born Trustees!

(1) India cannot and will not be a nation, for there are so many different races, religions and languages! What have our Ministers to say to this?

(2) "Politically minded classes and fighting people are distinct and essentially antagonistic"!—Then why have they incarcerated Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali so often?

(3) The Caste system divides the people all the time! Quite true, but don't the I. C. S. raise the walls between themselves and the Indian people, and even amongst their own people?

(4) If the I. C. S. is withdrawn, there will be internal disorganisation!—Why, at its full straight, it complained of conspiracies, and rebellions and what not?

(5) If the I. C. S. is withdrawn, the Princes of India will fight for supremacy! Will the Princes take this insult lying down?

(6) If the I. C. S. goes, there will be the danger of the German, Russian or Japanese menace on the northern Frontier!—As it is, do not the raids—and looting and kidnapping reflect discredit on the administration?

(7) "The issue has now arisen between Revolution and probable Anarchy and that gradual Evolution, which is the key-note of th Reforms"!—*If there is* Revolution, who is responsible for it, but the system of Government—the system which the I. C. S. are striving their very hard to sustain and support?

(8) The I. C. S. cooly assert, that *"Autonomous India is impossible in the near future"*! So what has the I. C. S. done during the last 150 years of their self-imposed wardship, please?

(9) If the recruiting for I. C. S. is discontinued in England, the I. C. S. will disappear in twenty years!—They may better alter the Declaration of 1917, and keep on for a thousand years!

(10) But the withdrawal of the I. C. S. will mean loss of valuable trade, capital and prestige to England! So, are the I. C. S. Trustees of India's interests, or Custodians of British Interests, please?

(11) The I. C. S. give the show away, when they *express apprhensions about their Pensions*, in case the whole service is Indianised!

(12) And further, they seem willing to continue, if the "Development of Reforms is spread over decades," and if their pay and pension and allowances are augmented and guaranteed by Parliament. Can inequity, ingratitude, insubordination go any further? Let the Defender of the 1,200 answer.

CAPTURED GERMAN SHIPS.

RULING BY CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

At the High Court this afternoon before the Chief Justice and Justice Riachardson, the Advocate General applied for condemnation of certain German ships detained under orders of the High Court, but which had been subsequently released by the Marshal. Notice of this application was given in January last, but since then the Privy Council held that after article 6 of the Hague Convention was adopted by Great Britain and Germany, no enemy ship could be condemned, but had to be returned.

The Chief Justice and Justice Richardson in passing orders said that as regards the six ships seized, no order for condemnation was necessary. As regards the cargo of the "Rappenfels", they ordered that the proceeds of the sale of that cargo be made over to the naval prize fund for payment to Admiralty. As regards the arms and ammunition found in those ships they were to be made over to the Controller of Enemy property for the purpose of sale. With regard to the undertaking given by the proper officer of the Crown in respect of those six ships, he was released from that undertaking.

C-IN-C. UNVEILS WAR MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

His Excellency Lord Rawlinson who is paying a two days' inspection visit to Poona this morning at St. Mary's Church unveiled two memorials to 101st Grenadiers and 6th Poona Division. The memorial to 6th Division consists of an alter of green Indian marble bordered with white Italian marble. Two slabs at either end of the altar commemorate the names of British and Indian officers who lost their lives during the great war. H. E. Sir George Lloyd was present in the church to witness the ceremony.

BI-AMMAN AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

The mother and wife of Moulana Mahomed Ali and the son of Moulana Shaukhat Ali are on a visit to Lahore and are delivering lectures before large gatherings on Khilafat and Swaraj.

THE DISTRESS OF DYARCHY.

THE SYSTEM AND ITS SERVANTS.

(BY L. G. K.)

II.*

Mr. Lloyd George has invited Indians to co-operate with the present system of Government, which is termed Dyarchy by Mr. Montagu and his friends, but about which it was bitterly observed by a competent authourity, not unfriendly to that system, that "under the Reform scheme a provincial Governor has authority without responsibility but more responsibility than authority." It is evident that this is a position of which our provincial satraps have not been slow to take undue advantage. One has only to notice the work of Lord Willingdon in Madras, and of Sir Harcourt Butler in the United Provinces to appreciate how cleverly they have exercised this authority without responsibility, and complained when the executive half of the curious Government machine, called Dyarchy, was being made uncomfortable by the other, the Ministerial half, that under the new Government of India Act their position as provincial Governors had become most unfortunate. In short, they had to exercise more responsibility than authority. When a Minister goes wrong, let it be for want of money to execute his schemes, or for want of tact in not fully realizing the manipulations which the members of the covenanted services are but too prone to exercise in order to put the Minister into the wrong box, the Governor can turn round and say with cherubic innocence "what can one do? I have the responsibility but not the authority." The pretence, of course, is that the Governor is unwilling to interfere with the Minister, the fact however being that the Services and the Governor are at one, in the majority of cases in chuckling over the discomfiture of the Minister. One has only to refer to the outburst of anger and resentment from the Hon. Mr. Madhusudan Das of the Behar Government against the Indian Medical service of his province, to illustrate the present miserable position of a Minister under Government by Dyarchy. It would be invidious, of course, to quote examples nearer home until our local scandals like the J. J. Hospital one have blown over.

The System in Operation.

But if you go to Sir Valentine Chirol for an explanation and a brilliant apology of the system, he tells you in his latest book on India, that a provincial Governor confided to him that "as a matter of fact, we have skipped over the Dyarchy stage." If that is really so, how is it, the young Indian asks himself, with resentment, which grows more vocal every day, how is it that every provincial Government is now divided into two water-tight compartments, the Indian Ministerial element being made to look ridiculous, because it has neither the money, nor the support even of any definite group of our Dyarchy Legislature, to put into practical operations the various schemes of educative, social and sanitary amelioration about which we are all expert in drawing up very fine schemes, while the executive element, composed of Englishmen and Indo-Englishmen finds itself more secure than before in its pleasant position of additional power but less responsibility? The spending departments are the Ministers' the earning departments are the reserved ones, the only concern of the latter being the looking after the salaries and pensions and annuities of the covenanted Services, who are irremoveable even by them. Let me not forget, of course, our Development schemes, a matter which is within the particular purview of the Executive part of a Dyarchy in any province. This is a department so important that is must not suffer from any shadow of popular control. How does the average Indian look upon this system? To him it means only this, that in this country the European can do no wrong, that racial distinctions must be kept up before the law and in ordinary practice in order that the much dreaded possibility of the *corps d'elite* of the 1,200 to whom has been committed the trusteeship of India might not "down-tool" in disgust. To him it is a system under which if he wants to receive education he is likely to know more details of how King Henry I. of England died while eating lampreys, but he has no chance ordinarily of learning the greatness of India even in its dark middle ages. It is a system which gives him a hollow farce of local Self-Government, in Municipalities and Local Boards being kept in a chronic financial indebtedness. It is a system under which he as an Indian has no rights but many duties, except of course the right, which will advance him in favour with the servants of that system, of declaring that he would rather live under it than refuse to have anything to do with it which would of course be non-co-operation.

The Servants.

But what about the servants of the system? Its Military servants prove so costly in their military adventures on the frontier and elsewhere that nearly one half of the Government of India's revenue is consumed in keeping them and footing the bill which their policy costs. Its Civil Servants, not to say anything here of their cousins in the Medical, Engineering, Agricultural, and other services, have been notorious recently in their laments regarding the insecurity of their position in India. So anxious are they to steer, like good and true Englishmen who *will* never desert a sinking ship, this ship of Dyarchy, that a portion of them, the members of the Central Provinces Commission have sent up a Memorial on the 18th of this month to the Secretary of State protesting in no uncertain and in no very respectful terms against the very suggestion of gradual elimination of English recruitment of the covenanted Services. These gentlemen, the I. C. S. members working the Dyarchy in the Central Provinces warn the Secretary of State that accepting of the suggestion would only mean Swaraj in India within 20 years

*The first article in the series appeared on August 26.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

BALLOTING OF NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

To-day was balloted the non-official business to be handled by the Council of State and Legislative Assembly at their sittings on the 11th and 12th September respectively In the case of the former it will consist of resolutions while the later will devote itself to the consideration non-official Bills. The resolutions number six, the first two in order of priority are same as those standing last in the name of Sir A. Maricair and Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy for business on the 6th September. These two members, considering that being at the bottom, they may not get chance on the 6th September, have again balloted for the 11th, when, being first two in order they are sure to get chance to have their say on their resolutions. Sir A. Maricair wants an enquiry into the condition of Indian labour and Sir Maneckji urges taking back socially of returned emigrants or finding for them one or more settlements. Professor Kale will next ask for utilization of profits accruing from the combined Postal-Telegraph service for the Post Office employees. The fourth resolution is to be moved by Mr. Sethna asking stoppage of recruitment for the Imperial Forest Service in England and urging all recruitment and training for the Service in future to be done in India. He however stipulates that students desirous of further attainments may go to other continents for acquiring greater proficiency. The last two resolutions are those of Mr. Sukhbir Sinha and the Raja of Kalangodi, the former emphasising the necessity for enquiry into the cattle question and the latter urging reduction of Provincial contribution.

The non-official Bills to be introduced in the Assembly on the 12th September number four. Mr. Reddi wants to amend the Hindu Law of succession in repect of illegitimate son. Mr. Neogy's Bill will urge for revision of the Legal Practitioners Act so as to grant right of audience to Vakils on the Original Side of an High Court. Mr. K. M. Nayar has in view the removal of caste disabilities imposed by Act 21 of 1850. Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar's Bill will press for creation of an Independent Bar in India by consolidating and amending the Legal Practioners Act.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MOTION FOR MAHATMA'S RELEASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Notice has been received by the Legislative Department of a resolution by Mr. Kabiruddin urging release of Mr. Gandhi It may be recalled that during the last Delhi session the same member had twice ballotted motions, urging release of the Ali Brothers, but did not move them.

BILL FOR RESTRICTION OF TRANSFER OF INAMS.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik, M. L. C. (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars) has submitted a Pill for sanction to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, to ask for leave to introduce it in the Legislative Council. The Bill is intended to enable an Inamdar to restrict, by a declaration, the future transfer of his Inam or any portion thereof. The Bill will have very far reaching effects on the class, forcing industrious and economic habits on them.

LOOTING OF POLICE STATIONS IN PEDDAPUR.

SITUATION STATED TO BE CRITICAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

A Peddapuram correspondent of the "Swarajya" wires that the police stations in and about Peddapur Taluq Agency (Godavery) are reported to have been looted. The District Magistrate and hundreds of armed police have arrived at the spot. The military are expected to reach there in a day or two. The situation seems to be critical. Local Congress workers are anxiously awaiting instructions from the President Mr. Prakasm o proceed to the effected area at once

JAIN TEMPLE LANDS.

DHULIA, Aug. 25.

A Dhulia correspondent writes under date July 25:—

A meeting of the Jain community held at the Jain Upashraya, Dhulia, under the presidency of Shet Bhavanji Kanji, protested against the unjust acquisition of Jain Temple lands at Byculla.

The meeting condemned the action of the Trustees of the Temple in handing over the lands to the City Improvement Trust in consideration for a sum of money without consulting the Jain community, and warned the community that they should not suspend their activities relying on the promise of an amicable settlement to be reached by negotiation. The meeting congratulated Shri Kamal Suri Maharaj on the prompt action taken by him to try to save the lands.

And they make the threatening query "Are you going to give India Swaraj in 20 years?" If that is so, then what becomes of the glorious ideal of Swaraj to India by gradual and progressive stages, the time and the nature of the advance being determined by Parliament? Will not our Moderate friends who are so conscious of the difficulties of the administration, come to the rescue of these poor Civilians and put them at ease?

HORRORS OF VISAPUR JAIL.

REVOLTING SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

MR. GOVINDJI VASSANJI'S GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

Under the auspices of the National Medical College Students' Association, Mr. Govindji Vassanji delivered a very interesting lecture on Sunday evening in the Tilak Hall of the National Medical College about his jail experiences and their lessons.

Prof. Kale, who was proposed to the chair, in introducing the lecturer, said that Shet Govindji was very well known in Bombay and though he was not personally acquainted with him he had read much about him in the papers. He said that Mr. Govindji was a man of sterling character and the people had full confidence that he was innocent of the charge levelled at him.

Mr. Govindji said that he felt much pleasure in addressing the students of the National Medical College. He said that he was in Bombay jail for only three days or so and all his experiences were about the Visapur jail, in which he had to spend the whole term of his sentence. The Visapur jail was considered to be the worst jail in the Bombay Presidency or perhaps the whole of India. He said that there were very few political prisoners in the Visapur jail. He then referred to the statement made by the Director of Information about Messrs. Bhojraj and Veromal and said that he had personally come in contact with them and whatever the Director may say to the contrary there was full evidence to corroborate every word of the statement made by Messrs. Bhojraj and Veromal in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. Govindji then remarked that his experiences in Visapur jail would make any man disgusted and if not for the sake of politics, at least for humanitys sake the jail administration of the Presidency must be thoroughly revised. Describing the treatment of prisoners in the Visapur jail he said that short-term prisoners were put in single fetters and those undergoing long punishments had to put on double fetters, i.e., on both the legs. There were four classes of prisoners: (1) Hard labour class; (2) medium labour class; (3) light labour class; and (4) the infirm. The hard labour class were divided into two sub-classes, those who had to work outside and those who had to work inside. The outside class of prisoners had to work in the construction of the tank which was being built there. As there was great scarcity of water ten prisoners in a batch had to draw a water-cart from the wells and each batch had to bring ten such carts each day. He said that they had also to work in the fields and to break big legs of clay. They had to work in the open in the hot sun and rain and there was no shade to go to even to take their food, when on outside work.

The inside class were made to work as blacksmiths or tailors. The worst form of inside work was the "chakky" or grinding-mill work. He said that he was given "chakky" work for nearly 4 months and had to grind 30 lbs., while Messrs. Bhojraj and Veromal were given 40 lbs.

He said that the articles of diet were very insufficient and badly-cooked and their quality was also very bad. Only the quality of bajri was quite good, but in the case of wheat a good deal of it was made up of small grains of stone.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

As to the arrangements regarding latrines and urinals he said that they were not fit even for the beasts let alone human beings under the "civilized" British Government. He said he was prepared to challenge the Government to deny whether nearly 6 persons had not to make water in the same basin at one and the same time and whether 3 persons had not to sit in the same pot to answer the call of nature. He understood the gravity of the statement he was making and was prepared once more to honour the Bombay Government by being its guest, by making it publicly. Again, they were allowed a bath only once a week. They were allowed to clean their teeth only once a week in the inspection day when the Superintendent visited the prisoners.

FORMS OF PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Govindji then described the different forms of prison punishments, of which the crowbars and the "khoda" were the worst. They were each of them given only 4 clothes which were washed once a week. He said that they had to undergo the ordeal of "shaving" each week and the shaving day was dreaded by all, for the barbers showed even lesser sympathy than what a butcher showed to the goat.

Mr. Govindji said that he was not narrating all these horrors to gain the sympathy of the people, but just to make them ready and strong to bear all the hardships. He was first arrested when he was only 18 years of age and the second time was the present when he was 36, exactly double the previous age. His jail life had taught him to lead a life of simplicity and pure Swadeshism. The jail was the best place to remove untouchability, for there you were not sure whether the next prisoner to you was a *mahar* or not.

In the end Mr. Govindji said that he was convicted for reasons best known to the Government and that the Government fully knew that he was innocent of the charge brought against him. But his activities in the Chamber in connection with the boycott of the Prince's visit were responsible for his imprisonment. But, his jail life had made him a more determined man than before and his faith in his cause had doubly increased.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer the meeting terminated.

ECHO OF CALCUTTA RIOT.

"MISTAKEN IDENTITY."

SERGEANT AND CIVIL GUARD ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

At Alipore Sessions to-day the case in which S. Perott and E. T. Farnell were charged with assault and robbery was disposed of. The first accused was formerly a police sergeant and the second a civil guard. It was alleged that during the Prince of Wales' visit to Calcutta in last Christmas, there was a riot at Entally and some people were shot. It was said that during the course of the riot the accused assaulted and robbed a shopkeeper, who had no connection with the Congress or Khilafat. The defence was that it was a case of mistaken identity. The Jury unanimously found both the accused "not guilty" and the Judge acquitted them both.

SPLIT IN G. C. B. A.

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug 29.

A letter from a group of students, who left Government schools at the time of boycott in 1920, states that they sympathise with the party in G. C. B. A. which is opposed to boycott of reforms and points out that people are divided into country group and the intelligent English educated group. The letter appeals to both parties for unity.

MADRAS AND MESTON AWARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The "Hindu" says:—Our London correspondent writes that the case of Madras against the iniquitable Meston award and subsequent stepmotherly attitude towards us of the India Council and Central Government in the matter is now before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It must be some consolation to many to be told that we are not without sympathisers on the Committee and in Parliamentary circles.

DOCTOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 28.

Dr. Allan Kidd, Superintendent of Colombo General Hospital, has been found dead with an artery opened. He had been worried by recent complaints with regard to the administration of the hospital, as a result of which a commission of enquiry was appointed. He had also been suffering from neurasthenia in consequence of which he had arranged to leave for England shortly. He was known as a popular and efficient officer.

THE TAJ STRIKE.

SITUATION STILL THE SAME.

The strike of the head waiters, assistant waiters, waiters, dish-boys and hamals belonging to the Taj Mahal Palace and Green's Hotels continued on Tuesday. About 2 p.m. the Assistant Manager of the Indian Hotels Company, Ltd., together with the time-keeper and a Police Sergeant went to the Wellington Mews to pay off the hamals, waiters and dish-boys in accordance with the Secretary's notice dated the 28th instant, but as no workman turned up to receive his wages, he had to go back to the "Taj."

The head-waiters and assistant waiters who were to be paid off yesterday between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. at the "Taj" did not care to receive their wages. Yesterday it is reported about fifty more new waiters were employed by the Secretary. The strikers say that, at present, some Parsi clerks of the "Taj" and a few coolies are serving as waiters in the Bar-room and the Restaurant.

John Mascarehnas, Martin De Silva and Domingo, strikers, who, it is alleged were assaulted by the Police on Friday evening filed a complaint before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, against the Police Offiers. His Worship ordered summonses to be served on the Police Officers.

STRIKERS' MEETING.

About 4-30 p.m. yesterday, the strikers held a meeting of their own at the Wellington Mews at which they decided not to receive their wages until their demands were agreed to by the authorities concerned.

STRIKERS REMAIN FIRM.

Yesterday evening at 4 p.m. the strikers met as usual at Wellington News. And discussed the strike situation on all its bearings. Word was brought that failing Poona and Deolali messengers had gone to Madras to get men from there. The strikers are in fine temper and were quite amused to see the Taj and the Green's cashiers and thers coming to them to request them to receive the wages.

The day being dedicated to St. Antony f Padua, known as the miracle-worker, the strikers knelt down to invoke his aid to them, their families and on those of them he have been falsely charged by the Police in Court on Monday. They went in procession to the Church of the Holy Name at Wodehouse, prayed there and then dispersed to meet again at 4 p.m. to-day.

J. J. HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

AN ECHO FROM THE PAST.]

In view of the recent J. J. Hospital scandal the following letter which appeared in the "Chronicle" of 2nd November 1920, will be read with interest. The most respectful appeal of the writer, who is known to the Bombay public as an ardent worker in the field of humanitarianism, to Sir George Lloyd was evidently ignored; at any rate nothing has been known as to what steps Government took to remedy the evil complained of. Perhaps, the Minister concerned and our friend—the Director of Information,—would be pleased to take the public into their confidence on the points raised in the letter. We, therefore, make no apology in reproducing below the letter, together with our own remarks thereon.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

"Sir,—I shall feel obliged to you if you will kindly publish the following shocking and disgraceful facts relating to a procedure prevailing in the Sir J. J. Hospital, in the columns of your esteemed paper.

"On Saturday last at about 1-40 a.m., a friend of mine died at the J. J. Hospital, who was operated upon, by Dr. Dalal on Friday at 10 p.m. The gentleman was a young man of about 35 and was by qualifications an M. A., LL. B,, and a Government Servant in the High Court of Bombay. His premature and sudden end was a great shock to us who had known nothing of his illness. Dr. Dalal was really very kind to the patient and had done all that he could to save the life of my lamented friend and so I must acknowledge my thanks to him for discharging his duties, but Sir, after the operation was performed and when Dr. Dalal left the hospital when the nurses saw the condition of the patient becoming more serious, they sent for the Assistant Surgeon on duty who did not care to visit the patient until the 3rd call was sent and that too in an indifferent manner. We are grateful to the nurses for taking care of the dying patient and themselves giving the injections which otherwise ought to have been done by the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Hospital. When the patient died, only a few hours after the operation we were informed to remove the corpse and at about 3-30 a.m. about 30 men arrived at the Hospital among whom were respectable men of Bombay. There were Solicitors, Barristers and other respectable gentlemen. Before we wanted to remove the corpse of that respectable gentleman, we had as a rule to secure a death certificate from the House Surgeon. But we were informed that it could not be obtained till 8-30 a.m. next morning and that the corpse under such circumstances should be put in a room. We were all in deep muorning, were tired for the whole day work and being English mail day next morning many of us had to attend their offices in time. The Assistant Surgeon who was in charge of the Hospital, refused to issue the death certificate saying that he had no power in the matter. The only course for us was to wait till the House Surgeon—the High Lord of the Hospital woke up and took his tea. With others I objected to this scandalous procedure and was on the point of asking the Assistant Surgeon to wake up the House Surgeon but I was stopped from doing so by certain mourners on the spot. I then approached the Mukadam and any how he gave us permission to remove the corpse from the hospital and wait at the crematory till the death certificate was received. Two mourners waited for the certificate at the Hospital and others marched with the corpse to the crematorium where they had to keep waiting for full two hours or more till the certificate was issued. This was a case of death due to some abscess on which operation was performed by our popular surgeon, Dr. Dalal. What then, came in the way of the Assistant Surgeon to pass a certificate? If the House Surgeon cannot wake up after tiring work during the day, would it not be proper and just to give powers of signing the the death certificates to any of his responsible assistants?

"Sir, not only is this sufficient, but to add injury to the insult the menials in the hospital are so callous and shameless that they do not hesitate to ask for paltry sums of money for their *Chai, and Pan-Supari*. What a disgraceful demand before the mourning friends of a young man who dies with full hopes and aspirations? When this was the humiliating condition of the respectable and educated class, think of the agony of the illiterate mourners. The Surgeon General or whoever may be in charge of these hospitals is bound, by virtue of his office to eradicate this sort of evils which is often complained of by those who have such bitter experiences of the authorities. There is no wrong for those who often say that. "It is better to die at home without any treatment than to die in the Hospitals whose authorities, are so callous and apathetic to their patients." My remark does not apply a bit to those who discharge their duties well as I do appreciate and admire the treatment afforded to the patient by Dr. Dalal and the nurses. My remark is applicable to those only who deserve it. I appeal most respectfully to Sir George Lloyd in this matter, particularly as the question concerns a Government Servant. I request those who have this sort of experience to appreach the Press so as to reveal the matter to the public.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay Humanitarian League.
Bombay, Oct. 30.

On the above letter, we made the following comments at the time:]

"The Secretary of the Humanitarian League sends us a letter which we publish elsewhere concerning the lack of consideration shown to mourners at the J. J. Hospital. Death is a cause of sadness, but there is nothing vulgar about it. It is the attendants upon death and illness, who too often introduce an element of sheer annoyance and vulgarity which makes grief deepair making it too plainly seen that they regard it as a matter of routine. There is nothing more gruesome, as Charles Dickens knew, than this vulgar attitude towards death, which is itself so dignified. Small vexatious formalities in case of death are unworthy of a great public hospital. We call the attention of the authorities concerned to the experience related by our correspondent."

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

As owing to lack of funds and the policy of retrenchment adopted by the Government, it is beoming impossible to keep up the St. George's Hospital as an efficient establishment for the treatment of European, Anglo-Indian, Jewish and better class Japanese sick people of the City of Bombay, the Chairmen of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the European Association (Bombay Branch), the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Ltd. and the Bombay European Textile Association have issued a statement explaining a proposal that the Hospital should in future be administred and supported by the European Community of the City and with this view the signatories of the statement have appealed to the European and other firms interested in the Hospital and individuals to intimate to them what yearly subscription for a period of three years they would be prepared to subscribe in the event of the scheme reaching fruition.

MUNICIPALITIES IN GUJARAT.

FIGHT FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Gujarat is fighting the battle of local self-government. Of the three great municipalities of Nadiad, Surat and Ahmedabad, which repudiated the control of Government over education, those of Surat and Ahmedabad have been superseded and civil suits brought against some of their councillors. The fate of the Nadiad Municipality has been somewhat different. Government did not supersede the whole body, but took control of the Municipal schools and handed them over to the Educational Department. The Municipality refused to give the money whereupon Government took it from the treasury. At last the Municipality refused to collect taxes from the people whereupon Government resolved to hand back to the Municipality the management of the municipal schools. But the Municipality has refused to take it back so long as Government do not withdraw their control from all educational matters, and nearly all the elected members have tendered resignations.

While the major municipalities of Nadiad, Surat and Ahmedabad are thus fighting with Government for educational independence, several of the minor municipalities have entered the field. They have been refusing to pay to their teachers the revised scales of pay sanctioned by Government for several months past. They either plead financial inability or show resentment at the dictation by Government in matters educational. The Broach Municipality is able to pay its teachers according to the revised scale, but it is paying according to the old scale, as it was not consulted by Government while framing the revised scale. The Educational Inspector threatened to withdraw Government grant and Government teachers but the Municipality heeded not. The Deputy Educational Inspector went to Sanand and Prantij and made payment to the teachers from the Government grant in advance, but since then the municipalities have been asking their teachers to go to the Deputy Educational Inspector for their pay. At Borsad the Deputy Educational Inspector has promised to pay to the teachers who were on strike for the last one month, and they have resumed their posts.

The fight for local Self-Government is thus stiffening in Gujarat when the Minister for Local Self-Government announces his intention to introduce a Bill dealing with Major Municipalities. One does not know the provisions of this Bill but the Minister assures us that it will be a step forward. It will not be such a step unless it frees the Municipalities major as well as minor from the trammels of the bureaucracy in at least educational matters. They have outgrown the stage of being dictated by Government. They want independence and are prepared to sacrifice Government grant. Why should Government then insist upon imposing their control? Unless it is withdrawn the present tension between Government and Municipalities will not cease. The situation is getting acute day by day, and unless it ceases soon a crisis will be precipitated.

Official and Personal.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Kaye, left Government House, on Sunday.

Captain Macmillan and Malins left Chittagong on the 28th August by the steamer "Chakdina" and are expected to reach Calcutta on the 29th evening. Search for the missing aeroplane has been abandoned.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

There has been more enquiry all day for jute shares. Howrahs as usual led the way, but there was a fairly general demand which covered practically all mills. Reliances has buyers up to Rs. 48/12, Anglo Indian Rs. 328 Bally Rs. 210, Delta 475, Lawrence 449, Northbrook 58/8 and Orient Rs. 183. Century changed hands at Rs. 10 during the morning but closed quiet. Cottons opened steady but eased off. Only a small business was put through. There was little interest shown in coal shares. Naziras had sellers at Rs. 4/10, Kalapaharis were keenly enquired for. Miscellaneous stocks were generally dull with Bengal Potteries practically the only bright feature. Titaghur Papers had buyers but sellers were again out of the market. There was no change in Imperial Banks. The following were the closing quotations—

Government Securities—5½ per cent war bonds (1923) 100/8.

Bank—Calcutta Industrial Bank 7 discount, Karnani Industrial Bank 8/2, Tata Industrial Bank 7 discount.

Cotton—Dunbar 385, Elgin Mills ordinary 228/8, Kesoram 12/12, New Victoria 9/8.

Jute—Alliance 546, Bally 203, Barnagore 113, Belvedere 370, Budge Budge 435, Caledonian 465, Century 10/1, Cheviot 198, Clive 36, Dalhousie 357, Empire pref 102, Fort William 310, Gondalpara 815, Howrah 45/12, Hooghly 614, Lansdowne 290, New Central 520, Northbrook 58, Orient 186, Reliance 48/8, Union 483, Waverley 16/8.

Coal—Bengal Giridih 16/4, Borea pref 75, Kalapahari 29/12, Nazira 4/14, Patmohna 8.

Miscellaneous—Bengal Potteries 3/10, Kumardhubi Engineering 5/4, Marshall (India) Ltd 6/6, Hooghly Flour 43/8, Britannia Biscuit 5/12, B. I. Corporation ordinary 8/12, B. I. Corporation deferred 16/8, B. I. Tobacco 1/13, Indian Wood Products 7/12, Gauhati Shillong Motor 96, Acme Oil 1, British Burma Petroleum 7/4, Bengal Bonded Warehouse 854, Midnapore Zemindary 115, Anglo Oriental Navigation 24/8.

Tea—Jutlibari 7/4, Debentures 4 per cent., Calcutta Port Trust 1910 69/8 8 per cent, Titaghur Paper 99/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and nine sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and nineteen by thirty-two pence.

The strike of weavers at the Bally Jute Mill, Calcutta, which began about forte night ago for increased wages, has collapsed, the men having resumed work unconditionally.

The Congestion Committee sitting in Hyderabad (Sind), has submitted to the Bombay Government an unanimous report. Public opinion as expressed at the meetings strongly favour an early removal of the Cantonment from the city.

THE RENT ACTS.

PROFITEERING BY TENANTS BY SUB-LETTING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is proposed to stop profiteering by tenants by adding a clause in sub-section 3 of Section 9 of the Principal Rent Act, which Section deals with ejectment and recovery of possession by adding a clause in stating that a tenant who without the permission of his landlord sub-lets the premises, shall be ejected and that such action of his shall be deemed to be a satisfactory cause. The reason assigned for this is correct. As the statement of Objects and Reasons says a large number of cases have occurred where a tenant sub-lets his tenancy and accepts the consideration therefor. The attempt to stop this practice is very laudable. But the means adopted do not appear to be effective. In fact, it punishes the oppressed class of sub-tenant and at the same time it puts it in the power of the owner to exact premium or Pugree and excessive rent instead of the tenant whose nefarious practice it is attempted to stop. It leaves the sub-tenants at the mercy of the owner instead of the principal tenant, without probing the disease and rooting out its germs. It does not punish profiteering all round whoever the offender may be. The disease will not be cured, but will break out in one part of the social organism instead of another. It will further disturb and aggravate the economic conditions instead of relieving them. The proposal for a large increase in rent contained in the Bill along with the clause in question, will itself drive the tenant to relieve the fresh burden by asking others to share it. Had the increase not been proposed at a time when such restrictions are to be imposed on tenants, the provision about sub-letting would not have acted in such an oppressive manner as it would do when it is brought side by side with such an enormous increase all at once and that too to be made without imposing any corresponding obligation on the landlord to make the necessary repairs. Thus the proposed amendment about sub-letting is entirely on one side. The necessary safeguards against its becoming oppressive have not been taken so that the evil will remain and even multiply, though the agents are different and the victims are also multiplied. At present one class that of the sub-tenants is a sufferer. The landlord cannot say that by the nefarious practice of tenant he has suffered. His only grievance is that the tenant profiteers, but he cannot say with due grace that instead of his tenant he alone should profiteer. Prudence and statesmanship, therefore, dictates that this sort of profiteering should be dealt with with a high hand, no matter who the offender is.

It is needful to remember the past history of the Legislation in England in connection with the profiteering tactics of tenants who squeezed their sub-tenants and pocketed the profits. In November, 1915, with a view to prevent this and other mischiefs a general clause was inserted in the original Rent Act passed by Parliament stating that the Court may require the tenant to vacate on "any satisfactory cause' being shown by the landlord. It was thought that such a clause would prevent a tenant from profiteering and that it would come under the general clause. But as the County Courts were in doubt about the matter they suggested Parliament specifically to give them such power along with another, viz., requiring landlords to show that alternative accommodation is available for the tenant before ejecting him. Parliament took up the suggestions and speedily passed Act 9 and 10, George V, Chapter 90, at the end of December, 1919. The clause that was added in the existing Rent Acts on the subject of sub-letting was as follows:—

"1 (b) The tenant by sub-letting the dwelling-house or any part thereof or by taking in lodgers is making a profit which having regard to the rent paid by the tenant, is unreasonable and the Court considers it reasonable to make such an Order or give such judgment."

By such an order was meant recovery of possession or ejectment.

When the Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna proposed in August, 1920, that our Bombay Legislative Council should stop profiteering by tenants which had then run rampant, I suppose he had such a provision in mind and seeing that the English Rent Act was required to be amended in this respect he was right in urging the insertion of a similar clause in our Rent Act, though I may say in passing, that the hon. member did not press upon the Legislature at the same time the clause about providing suitable alternative accommodation to a tenant before requiring him to vacate the premises used for dwelling.

It was, however, found that the above clause was too harsh and pressed heavily upon tenants so that within a few months when Parliament passed the consolidated Rent Act of 1920 it dropped the clause and in its stead put in the following, confirming the rights of sub-tenants in all cases where the tenant was required to vacate, under the Act. The clause stands as follows:—

"5 (5) An order or judgment against a tenant for the recovery of possession of any dwelling-house or ejectment therefrom under this section shall not affect the right to any sub-tenant to whom the premises or any part thereof have been lawfully sublet before proceedings for recovery of possession or ejectment were commenced, to retain possession under this section, or be in any way operative against any such subtenant."

Thus by virtue of the provision above quoted in every case in which an Order for ejectment of a principal tenant *for what so ever cause* is made it shall not affect the right of any sub-tenant to retain possession or be in any way operative against him.

There is a further provision made in the said English Rent Act to protect the subtenant. Sec. 15 of 10 and 11 Geo. V. Chap. 17, that came into force in July 1920, provides:—

"(3) Where the interest of a tenant of a dwelling-house to which this Act applies is determined, either as the result of an order or judgment for possession or ejectment, or *for any other reason*, any sub-tenant to whom the premises or any part thereof have been lawfully sub-let shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be deemed to become the tenant of the landlord on the same terms as he would have held from the tenant if the tenancy had continued."

Thus, a sub-tenant is allowed to retain possession of the portion of his premises unless the tenant could not legally sub-let as provided in the lease or unless the sub-letting took place after the landlord had begun the proceedings for possession. The tenant could legally sub-let, unless it was provided to the contrary specifically in the lease. Similarly when the tenant gives up the premises in the ordinary way, the right of the sub-tenant to retain possession is not affected. In any case he becomes the direct tenant of the owner on the same terms as he had held from the tenant who has gone.

Why did Parliament then within the space of 7 months withdraw the provision embodied for the first time after the Rent Act had remained in operation for 4 years withdraw the provision and at the same time give greater facilities to sub-tenants even when their immediate landlord, the Principal tenant, had to be ejected. No doubt, it was fully cognisant of the harm that profiteering by tenants had done, but at the same time it seems to have thought that greater harm would be done and that too to a larger class of the weakest party, viz., the sub-tenants, by retaining the provision for ejecting a profiteering tenant than by deleting it. Parliament stopped all profiteering as regards the receipt of Pugree or bonus, which as now in Bombay was very prevalent at the time in England, by means of a Penal clause, Sec. 8 (1), imposing a penalty extending up to £100. The subtenant was very properly the favourite of the Law, being the weakest and poorest of all parties. Retaining him in occupation would prevent collusive suits which at times would be filed by a landlord against his tenant, keeping the sub-tenant in the dark until the bailiff came to eject him or by committing a default in payment of rent until a day after the suit was filed and otherwise. Similar cases have occurred in Bombay to the great hardship of the poor sub-tenant who had possibly paid a large sum in the way of Pugree to the principal tenant after the same had been "digested" as the phrase in vernacular goes. Parliament must have noticed when it passed the latest Acts of 1920 that instead of tenants landlords had commenced extorting premium or bonus from sub-tenants and hence the treble provision aforesaid was made, viz., (1) making receipt of bonus or premium penal (2) retaining the sub-tenant while ejecting the tenant for *any cause whatsoever* and (3) making the sub-tenant in such a case a tenant of the landlord on the same terms on which he would have held from the principal tenants. of course, the same "lawful" terms, as regards Standard Rent, etc.

Let our Legislature profit by the experience of England and carefully consider the situation before taking such a momentous step. There is not the least doubt that the conduct of the profiteering tenant is highly reprehensible and that he should be visited with severe punishment for squeezing his sub-tenants. The best and the surest punishment would be that he should be immediately ejected for his conduct and not that the sub-tenant should be punished either by throwing him out or preventing him from coming in. In fact if the proposed increase in rents is to be given in order to enable the tenant to pay it and not to go on a rent-strike as was threatened in some parts of England when similar increase was then proposed, the Legislature should encourage sub-letting so that the fearful state of over-crowding which has been universally admitted may be partially relieved and a class of citizens may not be thrown out into the street with their family for no fault of their own except the necessity of submitting to the extortionate demands of the superior tenant. What provision, may I ask, has been made in the present draft Bill against the profiteering landlord when profiteering by tenants is to be stopped? Will all such exactions be made penal? Will the price that they may charge for giving the permission of sub-letting, either to the tenant or the expectant sub-tenant be put down in an effective manner by imposing a penalty?—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

Princess St.
Aug. 28.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAY MEN'S CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The session of the All-India Railway Men's Conference which was to be held at Lucknow has, as announced by Mr. Wheeler, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, been postponed to a later date owing to the inability of Mr. C. F. Andrews to preside at the Conference. After the announcement was made Mr. Andrews definitely agreed to preside over the Conference and authorised Mr. Wheeler to announce the same in the press. However, as there was no time then to make all the necessary arrangements, and feeling the difficulty of the delegates from all parts of India and Burma to attend the conference within the short space of a week or so, the session of the 2nd All-India Conference has been postponed to November.

It has also been decided to hold a meeting for discussing the draft constitution of the proposed federation of all Unions at the same time. There are no two opinions regarding the necessity of a strong federation of all Railway Unions.

Railway men must now largely interest themselves in the forthcoming session, for they must know that the amendment in the gratuity Rules recently made by the Viceroy is not a little due to their first conference, and they have got many difficulties to wade through which can be solved only by their co-operation and mutual good will.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALLA.
Vice-President First All-India Railway Men's Conference.

S. H. JHABWALA,
Genl.-Secretary, A.-I. Ry. Men's Conference.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

STUDENTS AT STAFF DRILL.

PREMIER'S CANDID SPEECH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Viceroy has tried to explain away the speech of the Premier, with a view to allay the anxieties and apprehensions engendered by it in the minds of Indians. His Excellency has assured the people of this country that there is no real ground for the view that it is in conflict with the declared policy of the British Parliament and with a view to support this interpretation, he has appealed to the people of this country to judge the meaning of the speech, not from selected insolated passages but from the whole of it. In his anxiety and zeal to jutsify the Premier's speech, the Viceroy has ommitted to take the whole speech into account. There are passages in the Premier's speech wrich are quite inconsistent with and repugnant to the declaration of the British Parliament as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919, that "the policy of His Majesty's Government . . . is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of the self-Governing institutions in India as an integral part of the British Empire." Now the passages in the Premier's speech which cannot be squared with its declaration are "I can see no period when they can dispense with the guidance and assistance of a small nucleus of *British* Civil Servants, of British officials in India, this, in a population of 3,150,00,000 and they only number 1,200. They are the steel-frame of the whole structure. I do not care what you build on to it; if you take that steel-frame out, the fabric will collapse." "The British Service is not merely an integral part of the system but in essential to the very life of the system." There is one institution we will not interfere with. There is one institution we will not cripple. There is one institution we will not deprive of its functions and privileges and that is . . . the British Civil Service. If these passages are expunged or delated from the Premier's speech, there may be good warrant Viceroy's interpretation of it. But that interpretation ignores altogether these passages and the Viceroy has therefore fallen into the very error, which he wants the people of India to guard against by his appeal to them to look to the whole of the speech and not to a part of it. If the solid phalanx of 1,200 British Civil Servants, is to constitute the steel frame of the whole structure of the Government, if the British Civil Service is not to be deprived of its functions and privileges, if this institution of the British Civil Service is not to be interfered with or crippled, if this Service is essential to the very life of the system, it passes one's understanding how the aforesaid declaration of the British Parliament can be acted upon and put into effect. It must be remembered that every transfer of power into the hands of Indians means a curtailment of the functions of the British Civil Service. The gains of Indians in the administration of the country will necessarily mean losses for the British Civil Service and if there is to be a progressive realisation of responsible Government in British India and increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration they can be brought about only by the progressive reduction of the said British Service both in numbers and in functions. The Viceroy's attempt to reconcile the speech with the declarations of British Parliament, is, therefore, quite futile. The Viceroy is no doubt an able advocate, but when a case is very weak, even the ablest advocacy cannot win it. The Premier's speech as a whole is inconsistent with the said declaration and the Viceroy would have done well in conveying to the people of India, the assurances received from the Premier that he had no intention to go back upon the policy of the Government of India Act of 1919, instead of attempting to vindicate his speech as one in harmony with the declaration of the British Parliament.

The Premier has given us to understand that there is not "one of these 1,200 British Civil Servants who could not find a much better job in this country—much better paying one." It will be conceded by every one who knows the members of the British Civil Service that they do not come to India as missonaries for the spread of the Gospel or for the uplift of the low and depressed. The plain fact is that they come to this country for their pay and pension and this is corroborated by the howl of protest they raise in connection with their emoluments. There are English and other European missionaries in India, who live on less than half the salaries of British Civil Servants in India. If the former can live comportably there is no earthly reason why the latter cannot do so but it is not a life of mere comfort that they want to live. They want to live a life of luxury, pomp and splendour. They want to live in an aristocratic fashion. They want almost aristocratic fashion. They want almost a royal puraphernalia. If they are real missionaries, who have come to India leaving better jobs in England, there is no need for them to live such a life. A simple frugal life, such as is lived by a European missionary in India, will enhance the reputation of the British Civil Servant, enrich his soul, and ennoble his mind. It will afford an incontrovertible proof of the great mission which is said to inspire him. India worships simplicity and asceticism and this fact is said to be the principal factor making for the reverence in which Mahatma Gandhi is held by millions of his countrymen. If the British Civil Servants who are said to have come to India leaving better jobs in England, were to live a simple life and draw from the Indian exchequer, salaries moderate enough to support it, they will command the unstinted admiration of the people of this country. The Indian tax payer will then have practical proof of the missionary and altruistic spirit prevading these gentlemen. There present attitude, however, bespeaks the commercial spirit of extracting as much as possible for their wares, even though the Indian Exchequer is not in a position to pay the present scale of their salaries. It will be more in accord with truth to say that they are out in India for exploitation and there is no reason to blame them for it. Human nature is everywhere the same and it will be unnatural if the Englishmen in India did not exploit the resources of the country but to say that they are out to discharge a sacred trust in the interests of the people of India is nothing but balderdash. It is nothing but sheer camouflage to say that they come to India, not for promoting their self-intrest but for serving the people of India from altruistic motives. No service in world is paid the fat salaries drawn by the Civil Service in India. India is the poorest country in the world and this poorest country is paying the highest emoluments to the members of its Civil Service and yet, there is a cry for higher pay ond those who know the methods of British administration in India it will not at all be a matter of surprise if the demand for higher pay is complied with. In justice to the Premier, it must be admitted that some parts of his speech are marked by unusual candour. He has for the time being, torn asunder, the veil of hypocrisy which usually conceals the thoughts of statesmen and bluntly told the bald truth that the British Civil Service will be maintained in its present strength for all time to come, so far as he could see. He has exposed the British aims and intentions in their nudity, without any colour or camouflage and he deserves the best thanks of this country for his frankness It is hoped that this candid expression by the British Premier of his country's policy in future, will disillusion those who hug the delusion that the British Government will voluntarily grant the boon of self-government to India. No nation in its history has ever voluntarily granted the said boon to a subject-nation. Whenever self governing institutions have been granted to a subject-nation, it has been due to the inability of the ruling race to control the hostile elements among the subject-race. The history of the British Empire affords no exception to this proposition. South Africa did not get her Self-Government until the Boer War was fought and until after the British Government realised the futility of repressing, the indomitable spirit of the Boers. America did not get her independence, until the American war of independence was fought and won. The Irish people did not win their Self-Government, until the Sinn Fein movement made British rule in Ireland impossible, and India will not get Self-Government, until her people are inspired by a lofty spirit of patriotism and a noble sense of duty, to follow the path of Non-Violence chalked out for them by their great leader Mahatma Gandhi. The path of violence is not suited to India and her religious people Violence is foreign to their fiber. It is alien to their instinct and temperament, and under the existing circumstances of the country, it is suicidal. It is time for India to wake up. It is time for her to gather her scattered forces. It is time for her to weld her heterogenous peoples into a homogenous whole. Her disunion has been the source of her weakness and so long as the people of this country are divided among themselves, so long will Great Britain rule over this country, notwithstanding the vehement protest of the Moderates and the clamourous outburst of the extremists.—Yours, etc.

H. N. PAREKH.

August, 22.
AHMEDABAD.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is unable to proceed to Calcutta to attend the final meeting of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, on the 31st instant, as he is laid down with influenza at Salem.

INDIAN STUDENTS & GERMANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some three months ago we sent to the Indian Press a bulletin of general information regarding education in Germany which you very kindly published. Since the publication of that bulletin we have received hundreds of letters of inquiry from Indian students. This circumstance, as well as the great onrush of students to Germany has made it impossible for us to deal with all the correspondence promptly. As a result, many students are still waiting for replies to their inquiries. Letters are being attended to daily and very shortly every letter will have been answered.

To avoid unnecessary delay in future, we advise students who are *seriously* planning to come to Germany for purposes of study and training not to engage in unnecessary correspondence. Such students should proceed immediately to Germany, without even waiting to secure the visa of the German Consul in India. Visas can be secured in France or Italy, through which countries students should travel. They should bring certificates and credentials regarding their educational career in India. The India News Service and Information Bureau, 27 Burgstrasse, Berlin, will do all that is necessary to find for new students rooms and board, teachers of German, entrance into universities, factories, etc., as required.

Those students who have not definitely planned to come to Germany, but who desire general information, are requested to apply to the Students Information Bureau in Poona, Bombay Presidency, which has been provisionally appointed our representatives and which we keep regularly informed about educational conditions in Germany.

Those who do not intend to proceed immediately to Germany would find it profitable to learn German before leaving India, so as to be able to begin their work as soon as possible after their arrival here. Otherwise they must be prepared to spend at least three or four months of concentrated study of the German language. There is a School of Modern Languages in Poona and teachers of German in several other Indian cities. It is not necessary for students intending to come to Germany to know English. The Bureau has German teachers at its disposal who give instruction through the medium of Hindi.

In our last bulletin we stated that the living expenses here would be between three and five thousand marks per month, the rate of exchange at that time being 800 marks to a pound. We find that this has given rise to a misunderstanding, as students have on the strength of this statement, provided themselves with no more than three thousand marks a month, instead of calculating according to the rate of exchange. In future it would be safer to make all calculations in pounds sterling. We should advise students to provide themselves with approximately one hundred pounds sterling a year, which would cover all living expenses, clothing, teachers and ordinary university fees. We wish to draw special attention to the fact that for factory training a premium has very often to be paid, varying according to the nature of the factory. The fee generally amounts to from fifteen to thirty pounds a year. The fees for *special schools* are much higher. For example, the special textile and dyeing school demands 125 pounds a year from Indians because they are British subjects; the tanning school, 60 pounds for the year; the sugar school, 20 pounds, etc.

Besides, students of science, who wish to study at the technical or Agricultural universities, must have their own apparatus and should allow for an additional expense of three to five Pounds per term on this account. The total amount needed by students in Germany however, amounts to one-third of the expenses necessary in England or America. In Germany, furthermore, students acquire very real factory training, which is often denied them in other countries.

We repeat that no one should buy marks in India but should change money (pounds) only when needed in Germany, from time to time. Indian banks pay much less than German banks and students lose heavily by converting their funds in India.

We request our correspondents in India whose letters have not yet been replied to, to have patience for another week or two. Thanking you for the publication of this notice we remain.—Yours, etc.

INDIA NEWS SERVICE & INFORMATION BUREAU LTD.

Burgstrasse, 27, Berlin C2, Germany.
July 26.

BANDRA LAND'S END TRAGEDY.

DRINK AND ITS CONSEQUENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 29.

Yesterday evening some sensation was created in Bandra owing to a rumour that a pair of Bombay harpies had lured a rich merchant in a motor-car to Land's End at Bandra, and had there done him to death for an ulterior purpose. There were also some curiously ingenious variations of this thrilling tale.

On enquiry it was ascertained that both rumour and ramifications were false and that what really occurred was this: Yesterday, in the afternoon, a party consisting of a Christian, a Surti Lalia, said to be a railway contractor and Jinna Coover, a railway man, set out from the corner of Grant Road in a motor-car, for a joy ride to Bandra Land's End. To give a piquancy to their excursion they took along with them two Mahar women garbed in resplendent silk. The driver was a Parsi who took good care to remain scrupulously sober, while the others had their "wee drop" to say the least of it, whilst one at least had more of the "bottle" than was good for him, and this man was Jinna Coover. His was a portentous figure. Enamoured by the silvery sea before his eyes, as they were having a jolly time of it at Land's End, Jinna said he would go in for a swim as it was nearly a year he had not had the pleasure of a sea-bath. His comrades remonstrated with him that it would be unsafe to trifle with the sea, it being very rough at the time. But Jinna was deaf to all their entreaties, and insisted he would have his "dip" and brave the billows. So saying he pulled off his outer garments and strided into the sea, but scarcely had he gone a few paces beyond the water's edge when he was knocked over by the waves. He was repeatedly dashed against the rocks as the shore at Land's End is all rough and craggy, and as his helpless body was drifting out to sea a brave Purdesi who, it appears, was with great interest, watching all the fun and frolic of the party from a distance suddenly plunged into the water, and managed to bring the body ashore where it was found that life was extinct. The police were informed and Sub-Inspector Patankar held the inquest.

A verdict of accidental death having been recorded the dead body was allowed to be removed to Bombay for disposal.

ARREST OF NILAKANTA BRAHMACHARI

FOR PUBLISHING BOLSHEVIK LITERATURE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

Further particulars regarding the arrest of Nilakanta Brahmachari show that his arrest isin connectnion with the publication of certain Bolshevik literature inviting masses certain Bolshevik literature inviting masses to revolt against the moneyed classes. He was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in 1911 in connection with the Ashe murder case (Tinnevelly). While undergoing imprisonment he escaped from Coimbatore jail, but was afterwards again arrested and his sentence was enhanced by another year. He was released in 1919 but the police kept a vigilant eye on him as he was considered a dangerous character. During the Prince of Wales's arrival in Madras he was the only suspect arrested and kept in custody. After the Prince's departure he was released. It is alleged while being arrested by a Head Constable on Saturday last, he drew a six chambered revolver which he had concealed in his clothes, and attempted to shoot the constable. The cartridge fortunately did not explode and two persons passing close by helped the constable to get hold of the prisoner. On information furnished by the prisoner, the police searched a house and recovered several copies of Bolshevik publication, as well as a rubber stamp containing the words "Chief of the General Staff."

H. M AMIR'S DONATION.

MOPLAH RELIEF COMMITTEE'S THANKS.

The Secretary, Moplah Relief Fund Committee, Simla, writes:—

It is gratifying to note that His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan has been graciously pleased to subscribe Rs. 1,000 through his Consul-General towards the Moplah Relief Fund. The aforesaid amount, together with other collections, has been forwarded to the Jamiat-i-Ulema-Hind, Delhi, for the purpose for which it is donated. We sincerely offer our grateful thanks for his Majesty's princely donation and fervently pray for his long life and prosperity.

REPRESSION IN ASSAM.

(From our Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, Aug. 23.

Srijuts Khagendranath Baruah and Nabinchandra Medhy, two prominent workers, were arrested at Mangaldai under sec. 17 (2) while they were staying in the National School Hostel. Mr. Nabinchandra Medhy was sentenced to six months' S. I. and Mr. Ghagendra Baruah was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default three months' S. I.

Mr. Miller, the labour leader, who had been the recipient of many addresses on his release from jail, replying to a reception of the N.W. Railwaymen Union said, that he had devoted his life to the service of the labour of the country and no amount of opposition would deter him from his work. (A. P.)

The Agra Khilafat Committee's efforts through Mr. Zaferhassain and others has succeeded in propularising Khaddar. On the first day of Mohurrum *alams* of Zeeshanas, etc., were of pure Khaddar.

"WAKE UP INDIA!"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Like Mr. Baptista, I too am rather disappointed to see that his letter published in your "Chronicle" of 26th instant, in which he commented on your article on "Wake up, India!" has been entirely ignored by you in that it has elicited no editorial remarks in your paper. It takes one's breath away to read Mr. Baptista's letter in which he of all friends and foes alike of Mahatma Gandhi and India holds that the policy of Khaddar "has prdouced more hate than I have ever witnessed before." It is the most unkindest cut of all, to one who is now in gaol, to declare, through the columns of your paper, to the world that he honestly believed and still believes with reason in the principle of love based on mutual profit, equality and trust, that the principle underlying the policy of Khaddar is one of hatred of an unprecedented character. So, in short, we can take it that Mr. Baptista holds that the policy of Non-violent Non-co-operation, as exhibited and worked out in its programme is not based upon truth and love, but upon hatred and falsehood (I say, hatred and falsehood, because they always go together just as truth and love). Mr. Baptista looks at India, not from the viewpoint of India's salvation, but, conveniently, through his own tiny pair of spectacles, bar-at-law as he is, and looks upon the Labour Party as a great ally of India, that has "committed itself to support Home Rule for India on the basis of self-determination." I think I am correctly reading the feelings of Mr. Baptista on this occasion when I say that he must have been cursing both M. Gandhi and his gang of Non-co-operationists as being ungrateful to him, because they have stultified by their present policy all the good work, done by him with the help of Mr. Lansbury and others in England for India, of which he gives such a pathetic description in his letter like an injured innocent. India is grateful to Mr. Baptista and others who have advanced the cause of India in England with the help of British Labour in the past; but India has since learnt to solve her own problems and devise means to attain her object in her own way as far as it lies in her own power.

Now, let us see how Mr. Baptista, who, after rubbing his eyes on reading the article in your paper, wakes up suddenly and sees all around him nothing but an intense mist of hatred that has almost overpowered his vision, has deceived himself and misread the whole situation. Reuter's report contains, among other things, the following important lines which have particularly pulled the leg of Mr. Baptista:—".....The Council reported that the political and religious agitations in India have raised a feeling that was most inimical to Lancashire trade. The President stated that the textile-workers were in favour of *development* of Indian self-Government." Mark the word "development" which is far from expressing a desire "to support Home Rule for India on the basis of self-determination." Can anybody point out that it is Khaddar referred to here as having raised the feeling described above? Is it not the political and religious agitations that are wrongly accused of creating a bad blood between India and what? not Englishmen but the poor hard-hit Lancashire trade? The agitation is inimical to Lancashire trade, quite so. The industrial growth in India necessarily spells disaster on the English industries. But on that account can the religious agitation set up by M. Gandhi be accused of creating hatred? It is an undue stretch of the imagination of a very suicidal character. Further we read: ".....By such (that is, development of self-Government in India and peace with Turkey) means they (textile workers) believe that India could be pacified and the Indian people made friendly to Britain." ".....the consequences of our policy, if pursued on the present lines must inevitably be a catastrophe for Lancashire textile worker." Here the cat is out of the bag. The sympathy is merely vocal and not even skin-deep. The Labour Party wants the trade of India always to remain in their hands so that they may not be troubled by the problems of unemployment and small wages. But Mr. Baptista,—a shrewd politician and a vociferous disciple of the late Lok. Tilak as he is, reads or misreads in all this report nothing but love for the starving millions of India and hope for the attainment of Home Rule on the basis of self-determination by means of pacification of the inimical feeling against Lancashire trade. And, in his enthusiasm to pacify this feeling he goes even so far as to ask his foolish countrymen who have been misguided by M. Gandhi not only not to use Khaddar, but also to boycott the mill industry of India, as otherwise their religious adoption of Khaddar will produce a feeling inimical to Lancashire trade, and their agitation will be dubbed by their countrymen like Mr. Baptista as one based on hatred. Because, does he not say that "it is equally true that millions are starving on account of the mill industry of India. If not Lancashire, Bombay or Ahmedabad will be the cause of starvation." He does not anticipate success from the Khaddar movement. "We must find remedies in promoting village industries in producing goods of a quality that machines cannot produce." Until that is done, we must open the floodgates and with open arms let in the headwaters of Lancashire and Manchester goods! Because, forsooth, India's salvation lies through Lancashire, and not through the stupid shibboleths of self-support, self-dependence and self-determination propagated by Gandi, in his N. C. O.. programme.

Mr. Baptista has deceived himself. He forgets what he himself has written in the earlier part of his letter. He says in effect that the manual workers, who however do not count in the political game, have sympathy for Indian Home Rule. But he knows or ought to know that it is the brain-workers, who "are not quite responsive to appeals for justice, fairplay and equality, that really count, in deciding whether the sympathy is active and can be depended upon now or at any future date. He does not see this and even disbelieves that ever watchful angel of India's freedom, Mr. Horniman. "My only hope was the Labour Party." It is a pity that he still pins his hope and faith on the Labour Party, even after the Punjab and Turkish episodes. May I ask Mr. Baptista whether it is possible for human ingenuity to invent remedies "in promoting village industries *in producing goods of a quality that machines cannot produce?*" Are such goods the present needs of India? Can they fill the hungry mouths, and clothe the starving and half-naked millions of India, by producing such goods? Has Mr. Baptista seriously considered this aspect of the question? It is no use talking or writing in gullible volubility or criticising on the methods of party politics the programme of work followed by the majority of the people, before putting forward before the people an equally effective and suitable programme of national work. Are we following a policy of love, if we throw away the starving millions of India to be devoured by Lancashire and Manchester, bartering away our self-respect, the spirit of self-dependence and self-determination, in order to purchase the goodwill of the British shop-keepers for obtaining Home Rule? In short Mr. Baptista will kindly tell us whether he wants Home Rule to be granted to India graciously by the British, in which case what is granted may also be taken away if the "experiment fails," or whether he wants India to wrest Home Rule from unwilling hands by self-will and self-help?

But You, Mr. Editor, have correctly read the meaning of the Manchester report, when you say that the attitude of the British workers is fundamentally selfish. By passing such resolutions of such vocal sympathy towards India, they only want to placate our cause as a matter of party politics and cajole India into buying their goods, leaving aside Khaddar, which will only prolong her agony and perpetuate her political domination and economic exploitation. "To them what matters is secure employment and goods wages" and not India's freedom. India is only one of the cards in the hands of the party politicians in England in their game to come into political power.

Let Mr. Baptista ask himself the question whether a man (or a nation) can be accused of hatred towards his neighbour if he used his own goods or things produced by himself, instead of his neighbour's, and seeks his own salvation in his own way and not through the back-door of his neighbour?—Yours, etc.,

B. B. N.

Mahim, Aug. 28.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday, there appears the prolific pen of Mr. Baptista. He seems to have been disappointed with what was the true expression on the point. I do not deal with the first part of his letter, which is more or less personal.

He believes that the present policy of the N. C. O's detrimental to our interest in so far as it tends to alienate the labour party—nay it brings them to a point of obstruction; i.e. N. C. O. defeats its very end. Such psychology is strange in these days. Indians Nationalism has reached its positive stage clearly enough to break through old lines. I will remember how Lokamanya Tilak—the political guru of Mr. Baptista, assailed very vehemently the mendicant policy of the old Congress and later on bequeathed to us those fiery classical utterances "Swarajya" is my birthright: and I *will* have it." The present assertion of India's will, is in no way incompatible with the destiny she aspires to reach.

Mr. Baptista's weakest point is that of khaddar. Perhaps it needs no emphasis to say that India is too crippled to think in terms of the future. Her immediate concern is her present struggling situation. She struggles to recover. And while so struggling she has no thought of her future policy. Still it is clear enough that she cannot tolerate her raw materials being sent to distant lands when they can be best used here and in the interest of her people.

If Mr. Baptista thinks that khaddar as temporary method promotes Indian industry, how is it that it will be otherwise, if used permanently? If by making khaddar, a permanent factor—we are in danger of missing "the help" of the Labour party, we are sorry. But why should this difficulty dishearten us? We had had numbers of them and one more may be welcome. It will surely give a rude shock to the pious belief of those who had pinned their faith in Labour's altruism too greatly. It will teach us a lesson once more that we can not count too much on outside help—or party support at "Home." It was Tilak's work to impress this on the old Congress. The futility of Liberal party's hope. It was Gandhiji's achievement to show us that it is no use depending on outsiders and party votes.

The most brilliant part of N. C. O. programme is that one of khaddar. Think albeit in terms of export and import. When you are able to stand on your own legs and when you are clad in your own.

Mahatmaji knew the psychology of the human mind, more accurately than anyone. He knew that when a particular thing reacts upon itself then only can it be awakened to its necessity. Labour may be altruistic. But it cannot long be so in a body. If the price of their assistance is to ever supply them with raw materials so that these might be no unemployment, we do not want their assistance. Let them obstruct. We will try to overcome one more opponent to our freedom. Mr. Baptista says: "I have every sympathy for it as an economic method to promote our industry, though I do not anticipate its success. It is true millions are starving on account of importation of foreign piecegoods. But it is equally true millions are starving on account of the mill industry of India." If khaddar promotes Indian industry—if foreign piecegoods—as well as mill industry cause starvation, then the case for khaddar is all the more solid. It requires something more than mere sympatry. Moreover, it does not indicate any intrinsic want of worth. But it rather sadly reflects on the people and their leaders. Their immediate gains and personal whims and profit and loss calculations spoil the play.

One word more and I have done. Those who uphold khaddar do wish its spread but are indifferent of the mill. They do not desire the elimination of the later.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jayakar spoke on Sunday last after an enforced silence of two months (to use his own words) under the Presidentship of god Ganpati and was (to use his words again) heard with some attention. I shall say with rapt attention but for two friendly interruptions out of which he attended to only one. I am not going to examine the quality and the details of the speech and shall ask leave of Mr. Jayakar to say that from the points of language, oratory, taste and propaganda he delivered far superior speeches in Marwari Vidyaloya. In this letter I am going to refer to three points in his speech viz., (1) his plea (2) his threat, (3) his ridicule.

Mr Jayakar asked that the pro-Council party was not asking any material change in the Congress programme but only a tiny little change and wondered why there should have ben so much blood shed over it. He pleaded for a minority place for the Councilwalas (that is Mr. Jayakar's ward) in the Congress. *The fact that Mr. G. B. Trivedi is at once a member of the Congress and a member of the Bombay Legislative Council proves that there is a minority place for the pro-Council party with in the fold of the Congress.* For the blood that is shed the party whose side Mr. Jayakar advocated is wholly responsible. The Poona Nationalists are not satisfied with going to the Council but want to use the Congress machinary to enable them to get into the Council. Therefore has all this trouble been caused and the sole responsibility falls on those whom Mr. Jayakar was trying to uphold. Let Mr. Jayakar and his supporters enter the Councils without any ado and this trouble will cease.

Mr. Jayakar asked the Congressmen to "Count the cost" (they are his words) if all these gentlemen walked out of the Congress. That is his threat. The answer of every humble follower of the Mahatma would be and is *the cause of the Nation exist for no man.* No amount of Mr. Jayakar's advocacy is going to make the whole lot of his fresh friends together equal to one Mahatma. The Mahatma has been taken away for the ostensible period of six years. Those of his followers, who have put up with the loss of Mahatma, can well afford to lose a lot of much smaller men. From the logical point of view Mr. Jayakar's words could fit even in the mouths of those whom Mr. Jayakar put wholly out of the field viz., the Liberals. Sir Chimanlal, Sir Hormusji, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Mr. B. S. Kamah, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Dr. Paranjpye—these gentlemen are superior in ability to the group of the Poona gentlemen whose cause Mr. Jayakar was so frantically espousing. These gentlemen have gone out of the Congress. Some more will go. Mr. Jayakar's threat was very unhappily conceived. He asked a particular treatment to be prescribed against Mr. Lloyd George's threat. Will the same treatment to be dispensed against his threat?

The worst part of Mr. Jayakar's speech was where he poured ridicule on Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande's head. I am *not* at all for the view that no changes should be made so long as the Mahatma was in jail and I believe no true follower of Mahatma can have this view. The infection of using a personality to support an argument and a view has originated with the group of politicians whose brief Mr. Jayakar has recently accepted and a few of Mahatma's followers may be excused for catching it. Mr. Gangadharrao's view I do *not* uphold: but it was to be asked of Mr. Jayakar, who has not still bade goodbye to chivalry, that he entered into his spirit and refrained from pouring ridicule on his head. He actually suffered. If there were half a dozen cases of Non-cooperators that could be selected for their dignity before the courts(Mahatma's would, of course, be the first and Mr. Gangadharrao's case would certainly be amongst the half a dozen. He did not even make any serious complaint of his treatment in jail. Such a man ought to be respected even when he utters a wrong view. His view may be condemned but not the man. Mr. Jayakar was urging for respect to certain individuals irrespective of their view and, I daresay was rightly doing so. May it not be asked of Mr. Jayakar to follow up his precept by practice?

I make an humble appeal in the name of the country to the pro-Council party that they should enter the Councils and cease creating bad blood and dissension.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

LATE PROFESSOR MOHAMUD ABBAS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Monday last saw this professor pass away quietly from our midst. Indeed it was an evil moment for us Xaviorites, when this flower of the Xavier College was snatched away from us by the cruel clutches of Death. It is a pity that the educated public of Bombay knows very little of this learned man. It is not possible to do full justice to his lifework within the compass of a brief letter.

The late Moulvi was a professor of Persian and Arabic Literature in the St. Xavier's College. His knowledge of these two oriental languages was profound. Almost all the great works of Persian poets like Sadi and Firdoosi were mastered by him. Beside being a staunch Mahomedan himself, his knowledge of the Koran was deep. His experience was unsurpassable in the whole of Bombay. No wonder then if he was acknowledged by one and all as the best professor of Persian and Arabic in the whole of Bombay Presidency. He adorned the professorial chair for the last twenty years and was undoubtedly the most senior of the College Staff. During these precious years of his life he never was fatigued, never wearisome in imparting his knowledge to his pupils, and during the last two and half years that I had the honour to be under his learned guidance, there was not a single day when the bright face of this learned professor was not seen. In fact he did his duty upto the very last moment of his life. His life was one of untiring and unselfish service for the good of his pupils and the College. Even the University of Bombay was not slow in recognising his worth. He was appointed as examiner for the M.A. and B.A., and only last year he was appointed the University Lecturer for Arabic.

He was as humble as any ordinary man. He had not the ambitious desire of being known in public. He never cared for honour and wealth, spent his whole life in an humble quarter at Bhendi Bazar and breathed his last at the same place.

Indeed the passing away of this professor is a distinct loss to the College, and more to us his admiring pupils.

The College authorities have arranged for a condolence meeting, but in my humble opinion, they should not stop there. With the cooperation of the students, a fund should be started to commemorate his name so that the future students of the College should gratefully remember him as a great master of Persian language and a professor who did his duty for twenty years. I think his soul would be pleased in heaven at this small piece of appreciation—appreciation, which he never was fortunate to receive during his lifetime.

"May God Almighty rest the soul of the deceased in Peace."—Yours, etc.,

A PUPIL OF THE DEPARTED PROFESSOR.

August 21.

"PROFIT OR COUNTRY'S HONOUR"?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay is the chief importing centre of foreign piece-goods and naturally all Indian Nationalists are keenly watching the walks and the strides of the Bombay piece-goods merchants. As a vigilant chronicler, you have done well to draw the attention of the Bombay merchant's to the wrong way which they are pursuing. Though you have ended your leader with a mild warning to the piece-goods merchants, it is but a pathetic wail over the deliberate disservice which they are doing for the motherland coupled with an earnest appeal to their conscience.

But, sir, do we not already know that a move on the part of some persons really interested in the present Swadeshi movement failed to get the least support from the Bombay piece-goods merchants? The fact is that these merchants are prepared to sympathise with the National cause only so far as it does not come into conflict with the Mammon which is filling their purse. This has already been proved and the piece-goods merchants have not cared as yet to realise their wrong step. Is your pious appeal, then, going to achieve anything more now? I am not sanguine about its result.

Are we, then, to take this all lying down? Are those who have formed the soldiers of Swaraj army false to their conscience, false to their own conviction? Have they not grasped the inner meaning of the philosophy of Non-Cooperation? Have they not realised the spirit of the Mahatma's Ideal? Are they not really capable of making immense sacrifice for the cause of the Motherland? aye, even for the purpose of convincing the misguided and about the sanctity of the cause which they hold dear and near to their hearts? Has not a Das made such a sacrifice? Has not a Nehru made the same. Have not twenty-five thousand other patriots made the same sacrifice. Is not Bombay capable of making a similar sacrifice? Has she no patriotism? Has she no heart? Has she not a soul? If she really has these virtues, let her mobilise her Army immediately, let her light up the fire of sacrifice at once, let her organise her enthusiastic young men and women immediately and commence to picket the foreign cloth shops peacefully.—Yours, etc.,

"PLAIN SPEECH."

POONA PAISA FUND MELA.

A correspondent from Poona writes:—

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INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER FAVOURS STATE MANAGEMENT

In the course of the memorandum addressd to the Seretary, Railway Board, Simla, on the subject of State Versus Company management of Railways in India the Committee Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, observe, as follows:—

The report of the Acworth Committee has not yet been discussed by the Legislative Assembly, and it is difficult to understand why the Central Advisory Council should have put Government to the trouble of preparing concrete schemes of Company Management. My Committee are inclined to believe that the case *for* State Management and *against* Company Management is so strong and public feeling against Company Management so unanimous that the Assembly are hardly likely, they venture to think, to entertain any misgivings regarding State Management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Penisnsula Railway. In addition to this unanimous opinion of the country, which has been clearly expressed for many years now, the experts on the Acworth Committee, including the President, have in the Majority Report dealt so thoroughly and exhaustively with all the *pros* and *cons* of these two systems that my Committee do not wish to add anything to it. In fact, it would appear to my Committee that but for the fact that British commercial interests want Company Management, the Government of India might well be expected to have accepted State Management as a result of the weighty opinion in favour of it in the Acworth Report. The worst aspect of Company Management, as in vogue at present, is that it is not "Company Management" as understood by that expression. It is a hybrid with all the disadvantages of State Management in its worst aspect, and with none of the advantages of management by people whose real financial interests can correctly be said to be at stake.

POLITICTL FEARS.

In para 5 of your letter you refer to the dangers of State Management of Railways in a country which is advancing in the direction of democratic Government. What is said by the Minority of the Acworth Committee in para 250 of the Report of the Committee has not been overlooked by my Committee. But under the present conditions of the Government of India my Committee can only confirm their deliberate opinion that State Management of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways must be given a full and fair trial, so that when a fully responsible Government is available to the people of India, the present arrangement may, if at all necessary, be revised, without the handicap of a committal in the present transition period. For, if the Indian Legislature wish to change the form of management later on, according to one of the conditions proposed in the schemes mentioned in your letter, the new contracts would be terminable only after Government could prove that their property was being mismanaged. But in that case even there would have to be a reference to arbitration, and the Company would have to be paid out at par, even though the shares of the Company might not be worth that much in the open market. If, on the other hand, these two lines are State-managed, no dispute would arise when any other arrangement is made by a later Government or Legislature. And from this point of view also (*vide* para 238. of the Acworth Committee Report) my Committee would press for State Management of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES.

The alternative schemes suggested in your letter can, without the slightest fear of challenge, be said to be schemes of the same nature as the present system of Guranteed Companies, and my Committee unanimously confirm the conclusion of the Acworth Committee in para 216 that the English Companies do not, and the Companies suggested by the Government of India will never, possess the essential attributes which belong to ordinary commercial companies. As said by the Acworth Committee Majority Report, to claim that because ordinary companies possess the advantages of energy, enterprise, etc., companies of the type suggested by Government may be expected to possess those advantages is to be misled by a mere name. And India must refuse to be thus misled any more. Governments in other countries have before now sold their Railways out to private companies. This is not suggested by any of the supporters of Company Management; nor it is likely that if there were a buyer of the East Indian Railway or of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, either totally or of the major part of either the Assembly and the Government would entertain such a proposal. Railways have in every country been looked unpon as concerns of public utility. They have always been administered even in the most democratic countries with very considerable control from the Executive Government. In India the problem of the management of Railways has to be considered from the point of view of what is best in the interests of the country in present conditions, political, economic and moral. Even the reference to the Acworth Committee enjoined that the relative advantages of the various systems of management should be considered "in the special circumstances of India". This condition is a very vital one in the decision of the policy to be followed regarding the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways. My Committee submit that those who oppose State Management and favour Company Management overlook this most important condition that must guide any consideration of the problem, and they venture to submit that the Majority of the Acworth Committee have come to their decision in favour of State Management after taking due cognisance of this condition. My Committee would further like to ask those who run down State Management in India on their own deductions from the results of such management in foreign countries, whether they could point to any country were conditions of government offer even an approximate parallel to those in India.

My Committee wish to reiterate their opinion that the rejection of the unanimous recommendation of the Acworth Committee regarding the separation of the Railway Budget from the General Budget of the Government of India has been the fundamental wrong step taken by the Government of India which may be now said to be militating against direct State Management. For this, however, the Government of India should realise that they have to thank themselves as the Hon'ble the Finance and Commerce Members are reported to have given the lead in this direction at the meeting held in Calcutta last December.

FEAR OF OVER-CENTRALIZATION

A good deal of unnecessary alarm and nervousness is sought to be created by the supporters of Company Management on the score of over-centralization of control at Delhi if State Management is adopted hereafter. Paragraph 242 of the Majority Report deals with this. What is wanted is decentralised management, and there need then be no fear of over-centralization of control at Delhi. The Scheme of executive decentralization as suggested by the Acworth Committee is all that is needed to avert any fears on this score. The Government of Canada are understood to have definitely turned down private control of the Canadian Railways, and my Committee understand that it was declared "that it is the intention of the Government to have one Board of Directors that will manage the entire system in a manner that will effect economies and further efficiency." Surely the danger of over-centralization of control should be as perceptible in Canada as in India. And yet the Government of Canada have resolved against private control of their Railways.z

EFFICIENCY OF STATE MANAGEMENT.

I am to draw the attention of the Government of India that out of a total mileage of 37,029 miles, open at the close of the year 1920-21, 11,168 miles of the Indian Railway system are at present being managed directly by the State The evidence recorded by the Acworth Committee goes to show that in the opinion of Railway officials, the Railway Board and the Commercial community there has been no difference in the efficiency of Etate-managed lines as distinct from Company-managed lines. Unless the evidence referred to above is not to be accepted as conclusive proof of the equal efficiency of Company-managed and State-managed Railways, as existing at present, my Committee venture to ask why are the Government of India so apprehensive of taking over to State Management the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and appear to be so anxious to hand them over to Companies with small fractions of capital subscribed from private sources? Indeed, a few witnesses before the Acworth Committee laid some emphasis on the spirit of emulation that is created owing to two different types of management existing side by side. What ever weight this argument may carry, my Committee would point out that even though the Government of India accept State Management for the Railways where their contracts fall due hereafter, the last contract to fall due is the one with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in 1950, which means that for 28 years more there will be, side by side with State-managed lines, Railways worked by private Companies,—a form of management for which the Government of India seem to have great partiality. Bearing this in mind, my Committee submit that the Government of of India should not go against the declared wishes of the Indian public in the matter of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways. For, the East Indian Railway is the best and most remunerative India should not go against the declared through which it runs, and owing to certain natural advantages it possesses. It would hardly be fair to the taxpayer to hand over what is recognized as the soundest of Indian Railways to a set of private capitalists in direct opposition to the declared views of the Indian public.

Regarding para 6 of your letter I am to communicate to you herein *seriatim* the replies of my Committee on the questions referred therein.

(1)The management of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways should, on the expiry of the present contracts, be taken over by the Sstate. No private capital should be mixed up in any of these railways on any account, and the two Railways should be completely State-owned. The management of these Railways should not be entrusted to a Company even though domiciled in India.

(2) This needs no reply. My Committee are emphatically against Company-management on the lines indicated in your letter. In fact, my Committee venture to go so far as to say that it is not feasible to suggest any reasonable and business-like methods of Company-management for the Indian Railways.

(3) It should, in the opinion of my Committee, be not only possible but feasible to associate a Board of Directors of Trustees with the Agent for the management of the Railways concerned; and the Board should be composed mainly of businessmen with one or two representatives of the Government of India or the Local Government in each case. The engagement of experts such as General Managers, Chief Engineers etc., is a matter of detail: but there is no reason why such experts should be on the Boards of Management.

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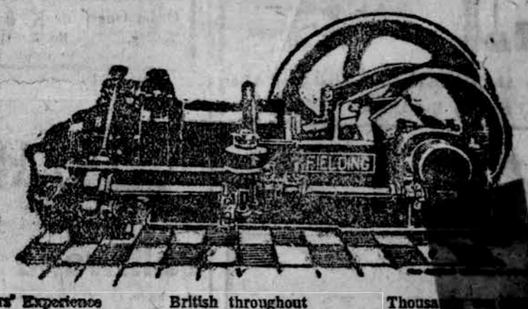

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